LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL Prentice, Henderson, & Oseorne, draft, North, explains itself:

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, street, between Third and Fourth TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE.

A REBEL REPULSE .- A correspondent writes the Chattanooga Gazette that, at about eight clock on the morning of the 1st instant, a en came into Athens and reported rebels south part of McMinn. In less than an after the messenger reported, the rebels me dashing into that quiet little town, eaming like a host of savages, and firing every citizen who chanced to show himself, icularly if he was attempting to get out of their way.

Lieut. Marshman, of the 2d Ohio heavy arllery, was in command of this post, with only a part of one company, and the large umber of what few men were under his mmand were out on a scout, consequently he Lieutenant had nine efficient men, all old, in the fight. Lieut. Marshman and his rallant little squad made battle from the ourt-house. The rebels, about fifty in numer, came up within fifty yards of the courtnouse, when Marshman's little band let fire, unding four rebels, two of whom, as we are informed, have since died, in the vicinity f Athens, and one is lying at Reeder's house, nortally wounded. One of the rebels had is horse shot while charging round. The oor devil had to strike a high trot, somehing after the fashion of citizens on such oc-

The rebels fell back in disorder to the Eastapalle creek, and then dashed round hrough the west part of the town to the raiload, one hundred and fifty yards south of the epot, and cut down one telegraph post, and hen left in great haste, retreating toward the countains south of Athens.

Lieutenant Marshman had one man woundand, it is said, from a rabel house. nours after the rebels left Federal troops ved from Loudon and Charleston, and, be ssured, their arrival was greeted by the rightened citizens in a happy manner. Soon fter the reinforcements arrived they were nounted, and, in hot haste, pursued the thievng clan, and you may rest assured that our oys will either kill or capture the last scounrel of them.

The band of thieves was defeated in their bject, for they never captured a single Union ven or soldier, nor were they able to steal yard of calico, a boot, or a shoe.

It may be proper to state, says the Gazette, hat it is generally believed here, by citizens and soldiers, that Burch Cooke and his cohorts ho were captured the other day in the mounains, were the precursors of this rebel band. Those rebels who were in Chattanooga a ew days since are said to belong to the comand of one Colonel Young.

The New York Journal of Commerce ays poor Denmark seems doomed to a fate, which, if not as melancholy as that of Poland, s something like it. Even though her naonality may not be wholly extinguished, the Danish monarchy exists no more, as recognized by the treaty of London, and we must anticipate a partitioning of the disputed terriory among the late combatants. True we do not know the result of the suspension of hosilities, granted the Danes at their solicitation, ill the 31st of July. But it is morally cerain that they will not persist much longer in heir attitude of defiance of the German Conederation. While there was a chance that England might come to the rescue, there was some inducement to prolong the struggle. all hope of aid from that quarextinguished. Too long the Danes clung

edelusion. It was in vain that they hrew their little army against the German pattalions in repeated encounters. They ound themselves exhausted, and in a condiion less favorable to a peaceful adjustment than before the struggle. England presumed oo much on the power of her own remontrance, as a shield to her ally, when the cution" in Schleswig was threatened, found it expedient to charge the evil which followed to faults in Danish diplomacy, rather than take up arms and enter into the fray. The consequence to Denmark was, that she found herself alone in the breach, with certain destruction before her. No alternative was left but to vindicate the national honor, whatever the cost. We have reason to believe that the conflict is now over -that the worst is known. Her territory overrun, her army almost destroyed, her finances exhausted, she has only to learn what terms the conquerors see fit to bestow. One solution which has been spoken of by diplomatists is the absorption of Denmark by the German Confederation, and if, as reported the overtures from Copenhagen to the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are instigated by the French Emperor, or even have his sanction, a sort of guarantee is afforded that the principle of international rights will recover a show of respect.

GUEBILLA OPERATIONS IN DAVIESS COUNTY. A few days since, says the Owensboro Monitor, a party of guerillas under the leadership of a Captain Anderson-a Texan, passed through Daviess county. A portion of the any passed through the outskirts of They are said to have exchanged horses with a number of farmers, and to have robbed several individuals of money and watches. They were impartial in their attentions, taking as freely from "rebel sympalizers" as from Union men.

Anderson was going on his own account. He spoke contemptuously of Col. Sypert and his command, said they were all Colonels, Majors, and Captains. He is said to have started out with Sypert but refused to obey his orders, and is now playing the guarilla.

The Oconto (Wisconsin) Pioneer tells a story of a contest near the Oconto river between two bucks and a large gray wolf. The moment the wolf endeavored to seize one of the deer, the other would strike him with his fore legs. The wolf would immediately leave and attack the one that struck him. This strange contest continued until the wolf seized the largest by the throat and tenaciously hung on until he brought him down. The other sprang with great force upon the wolf. and cut him fearfully. The wolf slunk away, leaving one buck dead. The wolf was after. wards found dead a short distance from the field of battle.

MAILS TO THE ARMY .- The following extract from an army letter will show how smoothly the army mail arrangements are working under the supervision of Mr. W. L. Kelly, so long our very efficient assistant postmaster. As fast as our army advances down South does Mr. K. have the mails car-

Despite the great and constantly increasing istance from home which we have attained, he mails are regular and reliable to a degree which is surprising. Newspapers often come through from Cincinnati in four days, though generally in about five or six, thanks to the Adams Express. Nearly every brigade has its postmaster, who visits Marietta regularly every day, following up the men at night, if they have moved during the day, and dispensing to them amail by no means niggard or al illustration of the care exer Government for its defenders

The following letter from the Governor of New Jersey, relative to recruiting negrees in the rebel States, in order to avoid the

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, July 22, 1864. Messre. G. W. Bonnell, B. Picket, and William Bunn, Township Committee of the Township of Alexandria, in the County of

Gentlemen: I have received your petition recommending William H. Dawes as a suitable person to recruit for your township, in the rebel States, and requesting me to give

him the proper credentials.

I have concluded to comply with your request, and will give him a letter that will procure his recognition by the United States officials of the Department to which he desires to go, as the agent, not of the State of New Jersey, but of the Township of Alexandria. The men he may recruit will be credited to your township, and he must look to ited to your township, and he must look to you for compensation for his services. The law of Congress authorizing the State Executive to appoint agents to recruit in the rebellious States, leaves it optional with each Executive to determine what course to adopt. the exercise of that discretion I have deed not to appoint such agents for the State New Jersey.
The Legislature has not intrusted me with

money for the purpose of paying bountles, or detraying the expenses of such agents; and even if I had control of funds for such purposes, I have no power to authorize recruiting outside the limits of the State of New Jersey. Such power, if it resides anywhere, is vested in the Government of the United States. The General Government has heretofere exercised that power, and I am at a loss to understand why Congress should ask the Executives of the States to recruit outside of their jurisdiction, while within the State limits the whole siness of recruiting has been assumed by

the General Government.

When I appoint an agent to transact business for the State of New Jersey, I expect to protect him while in the discharge of his duration to account a country of the state of t ties. I cannot give protection to agents appointed to recruit in the rebel States. My letter of authority would not insure their eatment as prisoners of war.

I think it will be found that but few recruits

can be obtained in the rebel States. The New York Times of this morning alleges that men cannot now be had there, and gives this as the nion of Generals Grant and Sherman, and nsels that we should not rely upon filling our quota from that source, and thereby negct recruiting elsewhere.
I am satisfied that the Union army would

day be stronger, both in numbers and effi-ency, if the Government had never recruited in the rebel States. The emancipation proclaation, and the consequent arming of the negroes, while adding to the desperation of the enemy, and building up an almost insurmountable barrier to the terms of pacification, quenched the spirit of volunteering among the people of the North. Soon after these measures were adopted it was thought necessary to pass a conscription act, although but a few weeks revicus to this radical change of policy the Chairman of the Military Committee in the United States Senate advised against the acptance of volunteers then flocking by regi-

The great change wrought by this policy is demonstrated by the present almost unanimous desire of the people to keep out of the amy, and the running to and fro of nearly he whole population to seize upon any exedient to avoid personal military service, re-arding not the fitness of the substitute, if the ertificate of exemption can be procured. So long as the governmental policy disheartens to such an extent, a successful issue cannot be expected. To insure success the people should have a heart in the struggle, be willing to do their own fighting, and not place their reliance on a distinct and inferior race. There can never be a sufficient number of negro troops in the army to compensate for the injury done the Union cause by arming them.

Each sub district is responsible for its own quota of men, and I recognize the right of

the people of each district to raise their own men in their own way. I will not, therefore, interpose my individual opinion in opposition to the will of the people of any locality, to prevent them from availing themselves of the law of Congress to fill their quota and avoid a

Without any knowledge, desire, or action on my part, I have been made the medium through whom the people, who desire to recruit in this way, may attain the object; and I will, on petition of the proper authorities of any sub-district, give to such person as may be named credentials to procure recognition from the United States authorities.

The power of such agents to recruit is de-rived from the law of Congress, and to the General Government they must look for pro-

ection. I hope that all the districts in this State will be able to fill the quota with volun-teers, and that there may be no further draft-I am, very respectfully, your obedient ser-ent. JOEL PARKER.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL. Now that this wonderful product of the earth has been found of great utility, it will interest our readers to learn that a discovery of it has been made near our city in large sup-ply. The favored locality is in Meade county, Kentucky, near to Rock Haven and Brandenourg, and about thirty miles distant from this y by river. This discovery was made a few ays since by some enterprising gentlemen rom Philadelphia, who came here during the present year to examine the surface indicaons that have been known to exist for many years. Satisfied that the evidences of a large deposit of the oil were present, immediate action was had, and the proper machinery, tools, and appliances were brought, the boring of a well began, and in a short time they were rewarded with success. The pump was applied the last week in July, and the product of oil was found to be equal to 80 barrels per diem. We are informed that our Meade county friends are greatly excited over the discovery, which, by the way, is not strange, for we find that it is now one of the staple articles of commerce, and that the export trade in the roduct from the oil wells in Peansylvania or 1863 reached the enormous quantity of twenty eight million gallocs, and, as an illustration of the unexampled rapidity with which the trade in this article has increased we give the total export of petroleum for the years 1861 and 1862. They were as follows: 1861, 1,112,476 gallons; 1862, 10 887,000 gallons. The quantity exported in 1863 amounted to 252,000 tons weight, and engaged no less than 252 ships, of 1,000 tons burden each, to carry it. The amount of money derived from its sele is estimated at \$12,000,000, and its value per gallon, since the year 1863, has continued

per gallon, since the year 1863, has continued to increase, until it is now worth fifty cents per gallon, in its crude state.

With these facts before us, it is an easy matter to calculate the value of a well producing eighty barrels of oil per day. Eighty barrels at twenty dollars is \$1,600, and, if it should continue at that rate of delivery for one twelve month its processors would be forth. twelvemonth, its possessors would be fortunate indeed. We hope that the development will go on, and that all whose enterprise carries the work forward may fully success nly for the reward they are entitled to, but because it will furnish a new field to our mer-chapts and business men. Our citizens generally will not fully realize its importance, but let them, in their visits to Philadelphia, New York, and Pittsburg, take note of the large number of stores and offices exclusively engaged in the petroleum trade, and they will ee that this is the most important discovery of wealth that has ever been made in Kentucky. "PROGRESS."

Merriam, lately deceased, probably watched the weather, and made more close and accurate observations with instruments, for over thirty years, than any man living, declares that in all his experience he has never been able to perceive that the moon has the least influence upon the weather. And yet, to what multiides is this rank heresy! How they run to ne almanacs to see when the moon is 'new," when it "quarters," and when it is "full," and predict changes in the weather at these points The fact is, the moon is new, or quarters, or is full, once a week the year round; and in our variable climate the weather changes often—about once a week—when it does not remain unaltered for weeks; and so, if a change in he weather takes place anywhere near the change in the moon, the is the author of the change. I have known educated men cling to this notion instilled into their childhood I have known men who are careful not to plant especially beans-in the old of the moon. And I put it to my reader, who, as I have no doubt, is wise and well educated, and free from all superstition, had you not a "leetle" rather see a new moon over the right shoulder than over the left? Don't you always think of it when you see the new moon? Can you tell why? It is one of those old roots which time and Christianity have not yet removed. So many had rather see a crow fly over the right shoulder than over the left—a remuant of the [Correspondence of the Boston Post.] LETTER FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 13, 1864. The Parliamentary dinner that heralds the close of the session is fixed for Saturday week. Another fortnight and legislators may leave their cases behind them. The sirens of the sea-shore woo them with what Pope, in his Odyssey, calls "the wisdom of the wise," much more effectually than the Opposition, charm they "never so wisely." But, for the present, London abates nothing of its energy f erjoyment. The Prince and Princess o Vales have made every day a fete. There ave been dejeuners, and drivers, and picuics and midnight fetes, emulating those of La petite Trianon under Marie Antoinette, and generally the faskionable world has determined that this "gay and festive" season shall die, like the swan, to music. A grand and fashionable Cremorne fete was held at the Harti-cultural Gardens on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Duke of Buccleugh, when the ounds were illuminated, and fireworks or e most splendid and brilliant scale were le f, in the presence of more than two thousand he creme de la creme, the Prince of Wales, and all the royal family. The gathering did not take place till nearly eleven, and was con-ticued till long past midnight. The lattes were dressed as gaily as for a drawing room, the gentlemen as they should be when beauty condescends to smile on their sartorial efforts o make themselves agreeable; and certainly to more pleasant summer night-scene could well conceived in this climate of ours enaders loitered up and down the pleasant alleys, and what a poet would call the myrtle groves, and among the flowers in the conservatory and garden, to the music of the fountains and one or two excellent bands; the ladies in their gaudy toilets, which rather enhanced than concealed their charms—putting the marble antiques to the blush; that is, if they could have blushed. Personal beauty is enaders loitered up and down the pleasant of no class, and perhaps the average in th respect was rather below than above that o other large gatherings of English women; but then diamonds and lace, and ravishing millinery, and a certain dignity and self-posses-sion of carriage, are; and these are all ele-ments in a coup d'oil, and conduce to the success of any sort of spectacle or fete, and this was such a one as is worth remembering, if

only on this ground and for its own sake.

Mr. Burnand's burlesque of "Faust and Marguerite," produced last Saturday at the St. James's Theatre, has fallen rather flatly, and has created some little ire among the critics. These last of ject to Marguerite's appearance as a Cremorne courtesan—this being the wit and fun of the burlesque—sucking a sperry coboler through a straw, and under the protec tion of a 'gent" of the orthodox kind, who arises and says to a casual interioper: "This lady is with me." The incident, it is true, is coarse to tell, but it is in the ordinary spirit of burlesque. Burlesque, as understood by the modern school, means dressing a man in wonan's clothes, and the degradation of any solemn or sacred subject—this comprehensive-. When it has emulated the glories of a d-hot poker in a pantomime. or the sitting ou a fork or a hat, of a farce, by putting the low comedian in petticoats, its mission is ended. Genius may be shown, it is true, by dressing up women as men, but this is fast be-coming unpecessary. But the public, for once, has a fit of indignation, in spite of smart writing and clever punning, and a little rebels at Mr. Burnand's view of "Faust and Marguerite." whether with or without reason is according to fancy. The teste for burlesque is a wretched and degraded one, but this is surely no fault of the author's. He writes for

money. He writes what pays best. That pays best which is the most popular. He has to live to please, because he has to please to live. That is the philosophy of the matter. However, apart from the ground of propriety offered in objec-tion—the burlesque, though smartly written, is not well constructed, and is but indifferenty acted. Mrs. Charles Mathews undertakes two presumed imitations of Stella Collas and Miss Bateman respectively in it in a very clumsy and wretched manner, and she is the only actress in the play; and this fact, to-gether with the other, that Mr. Chas. Mathews and not know any of his part on the opening ght, and had not even acquired it on Thurs-ty, have not added to the success of the

The superb gallery at Apsley House was placed at the service of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duke of Wellington, on Wednesday, and was crowded by a most brilliant and fashionable assembly. The readings, however, were only a qualified success. Mrs. Wigan read very temely and indifferently indeed; and Mr. Wigar, notwithstanding his known artistic taste and correct and accurate elecution, was merely moderately successful. He read the "Lay of Horatius" and the "Death of Montbut with much less verve and energy than Mr. C. Kean. The audience, however, who seemed to like mild excitement, and who would probably object to real passion as rant on the same ground that a French can presatisfied, and what the nobility likes ought to be excellent. The rest of the programme included selections from the "School for Scannded selections from the "School for Scan"Hamlet," and the trial scene in the

Merchant of Venice," but neither calls for Railway carriages in England—and in fact on the continent—consist of compartments capable of containing eight persons only, and carefully walled and cushioned they form separate conveyances on a train. It is a rare currence that all the compartments are en-ely filled, and one or two persons in each is the rule rather than the exception. Europe ans have ridiculed the American "car" system, but the recent murders and the numerous outrages committed upon lone females have changed public opinion in this regard. A loud call has arisen for the abolishment of the compartment system. It is very seldom that he daily papers exhibit such a harmony of sentiment as they do just now on the dangers of railway travelling. First came six leading articles, all levelled at directors, and demanding in the most imperative manner that ome means of communication should be stablished between passengers and the guard of a train. Letters—those inevita-ble parasites on leading articles—are al-ready pouring in, and railway directors must ready pouring in, and railway directors must lock to it that the public do not compel them by force to do that which they decline to do peaceably. Huberto passengers have allowed railway authorities to do pretty much as they pleased, but the feeling of insacurity now prevailing has made all classes resolute in enforcing a demand which, being just in its nature will have to the compiled with despite the ture, will have to be complied with despite the attendant expense and the dislike to change which directors always exhibit. Sir J. Heron Maxwell, writing to the Times, strongly urges Government interference in this matter, and points out that Government does already interfere in many regulations affecting railways, and in this respect it would only be carrying interference a little farther, and in a wholesome advance. Mr. Julius R:uter, of a telegramic fame, also writes to the Fines, sud suggeste, though not for the first time, the adoption in England of the practice prevalent on the railways in Russia and Cermany, of connecting all the carriages with a gangway, by which the guard can pass from one to another while the train is at full speed. "The compartments into which each carriage is divided, may be thut at p easure, or thrown open in case of need. The guard strols the train at interva's, and every pasenger can claim not only his assistance, but, nd between the carriages, the assistance A plan of this sort would, of course, necessitate the reconstruction of all the carriages now in use; but it is beyond question that either this or some equally protective measure is urgently required for the safety of the

travelling public.

A ray of light has been thrown upon the North London Railway murder by the discovery of the watch chain which had been stolen from Mr. Briggs, and which has since been exchanged for another at the shop of a silversmith. The evidence of that tradesman and other circumstances point to the robability that the murderer, or one of them, f there were more, is a foreigner. Of course very active exertions have been made by the police. The reward now offered for the aprehension of the murderer is £300-a hun-red pounds having been added by the Railway Company to the two similar sums offered by the Government and by Messrs. Robarts, Lubbeck, & Co. Some of the daily papers hint that important information has been received and will shortly be made pub-

London is hot and crowded. The number of Americans is usualy large; among them the Southerners seem to be in a majority. People are beginning to tire of their swaggering airs and give them the cold shoulder. The proposition to present Semmes with a sword seems to have died out; at least nothing is said about it. VOYAGEUR.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them within their premises for the period of sixty days from this date. Any persons refusing or failing to comply with this requi-sition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs. WM. KAYE, Mayor.

[From the Boston Post.] OUR LIBERTIES.

The people are very mad now. It is a pity nat they have not reason enough left to see their madness, but they have not, and they and their children, and the future generations of all civilized nationalities will suffer for this temporary madness of those who have the great problem of self-government in their hands. We wish once more to see them rational, not for any mean purpose, but to see how dignified and noble human nature can be when clothed in its right mind.
Only think of it for one moment; under the

ead of this boasted humanitarian party, this party which boasts peculiar respect for the di-vine rights of mankind, we see the divinest hights of mankind trampled under foot. In the name of the church some of the worst crimes which have disgraced the annals of the human race have been perpetrated; in the name of religion occured the massacre of St. Bartholomew; under the name of the rights of man hundreds of thousands were butchered by the fanatical revolutionists of France; under the name of religion John Huss was burned at the stake by the assembled Hier-archs of the world; under the name of religion Calvin burned Helvetius; and under the name liberty, fraternity, and equality, the great safe-guards of the American Constitution, have

It is no statesman who would do this. Pitt was a statesman, but he was a friend to the people of England; Burke was a statesman, and so he, too, had respect for the English Constitution; Webster was a statesman, and he had respect for our American Constitution; and statesmen everywhere have a profound regard for the fundamental law which is the safeguard of all peace and order. We have only politicians in power; this is a fact which is our greatest shame. And so it must be said of us, that, during our first great civil strife, not one statesman in the dominant party appeared who was equal to the occasion, whose sound judgment could command the respect of the people, and point out the path to pursue.

Let us see for one moment. The English

Let us see for one moment. The English people, for centuries—mark what we say, for centuries—fought their way up from a position of vassalage under the feudal laws to a position of independence. At every step they took in advance they intrenched themselves, they made a new bulwark in the British Constitution, and in doing so, they pointed to it, and with warning finger said to the King. "thus far can'st thou go, but no further, at the peril of thy life." The Kingasometimes forgot themselves and went further, but the avenging angel was spoken from the clouds by the stern voice of the people, and their crowns tumbled into the dust. Now, the people of England are safe; they hold their own and well defined position with an assurance that cannot be misunderstood, and the Crown very well knows that its existthe Crown very well knows that its exist-ence depends upon a most strict and scrupu-lous observance of the laws and demarkations lous observance of the laws and cemarkations laid down by the people. And should they not be respected? Shall all this contest in Parliament, of intellect against intellect; on the field, of sword against aword—come to nought? Shall all these advantages gained by the people for British liberty be given up? No. Before this is done, the heads of many a sovereign will roll from the block or hang from the gibbet; for the strong sinews of the

British people have not yet forgotten how to save that which is a right, and therefore are opulent in the possession.

And how is it here? We say, and let the people bear witness, that all the great safeguards of British liberty, for which the people fought the Crown for centuries, and which Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, and Hamilton placed in the Constitution of the United States as the first and fundamental principles of our liberty effort. fundamental principles of our liberty, after fundamental principles of our liberty, after they had learned its value by the experience of British liberty, have been more or less vio-lated. Freedom of the press, the right of trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, infpunity from unwarrantable searches and eizures, and the rights of municipal law inependent of the central power, have been used over and overturned, laughed at coffed at, kicked at, and crushed as though they were of no consequence to the people, and only things to be absolutely ignored by a party which had great party ends to accom-

Do we state it too strong? The time will Constitution, or falsely to administer it; but now it is only a shuttle-cock in the hands of party, flying everywhere to suit the caprice

However, these words are not all idle. Rea son will yet return, and the people wil de-mand an account of the stewardship of those who have so falsely represented their senti-ments and so treacherously broken their oaths

THE ENTOMOLOGIST GONE SOUTH.-Let h's vis t be to o e of the Gulf States of America, say the neighborhood of New O leans or Moile. It is May, but flies are in full season. Flies command a g eat deal of attention everywhere, particularly during the summer months, in the American States There, even o far north as New York, an attendant does rot cease to wave the "fly brush," a great bunch of peacock's feathers, four feet long, perhaps, over the dinner table for seven months out of the twelve. And as fly-brushes, dark rooms, impenetrable safes, refrigerators, and gauze coverings are needful in forty de the need of them does not decrease as one os south. Therefore, requesting any is experience of common house flies-which Ugo Foscolo pronounced to be one of the three miseries of life even here—by five or five hundred thousand, I leave him to judge of the

strength of the entomologist's opportunity of studying the ways of foreign flies.

Then as to the mosquitoes. There are some parts of Florida—the everglades and on the Mosquito river, near the eastern coast—where mosquitoes abound in such dense clouds that they have been known to extinguish a great b azing pine wood fire in the open air, singeing their wings and falling into it so fast that the fire unable to consume them,

they smother it. The wayfarer is thus placed in the awkward dilemma of having attracted his enemies by the necessary fire and light, which he is yet unable to keep burning. The South gives the name "gnat" to a small fly-like insect, with no beauty except to the entomologist; too small and too wingy even as food for young wood peckers. For the practical education of man in enturance, these gnats must be useful. for they beset these gnats must be useful, for they beset him in swarms, in clouds, unwearied, exhim in swarms, in clouds, unwearied, exhaustless, "from early morn till dewy eve." When once you are received into their happy circle, see if you can breathe withoutswallowing half a score; fix your attention on something else—if you can. They are not vicious; they do not bite nor sting you. They are simply foolish; they are devoted to you, and they love the very air you breathe. They hover round you, and do not forsake you. Not unless you untiringly wield a hure fan. Not unless you untiringly wield a huge fan and make it the sole business of the day to

fan frantically, morning, noon, and night.
Oth rwise bear with them.
Here, then, at once, are three species for our entomologist, who has only to sit, lens in hand, and not wait long for an "object" to fly into his mouth. A sharp s ing on the ne k Down goes the microscope, up goes the hand to dash away a "; ellow fly," a gay, spright ly creatu e, somewhat less than a wasp; but with a loud, pert buzz at being disturbed, he insi ts on again settling; for he has made up his little mind to dine off an entomologist's He has beautiful iridescent wings, s striped body. He is a perfect gem of an insect, and if one is only patient, what an opportunity of examining him one can have if t is possible to tempt him with a bi of wrist. He generally comes alone, but makes amends or that by coming often. Every body in the South has probably his own devoted yellow fly as body fly; and the young entomologist sums up his observation of the young creature's habits when he says, "I don't believe the yellow fly eats anything but people."

With June and its abundant fruits and there a varies fresh armies of wings of acceptance. lowers, arrive fresh armies of winged creaures, though our three hosts already in oc-

upstion, don't lower a spear. Wasps of valend, bring to the entomologists new stores of recreation. They are less troublesome and maicious than the yellow flies, for they desire only the loscious fig, or the peach in your hand, or its juice upon your lip; and if you let them gratify this very civilized taste, they will forthwith depart, without trying to eat their benefactor. But the yellow fly aspires to eat you up. It is your blood he wants—fee, ia, fo, fum! Your blood be will have, and withal he alights so straithily to insure at least the first tate of his repast, that you know nothing of his having dropped in to dimer until he has tuck his fork of a proboscis deep into a juicy bit of you. The great merit of the yellow fly is that he does not get into your eyes. He always takes care that you shall not swallow him. He does not blow deep not see that you have not see that y not blow d wn on us, as the gnats do, in

[From the Lendon Spectator, July 2d.] BABIES' NIMES .- The earnest little discuson which arises in a new nursery as to "dear baby's name' seems a little absurd to out siders, but the instinct of mothers is right The baby will not be Lord High Chancellor or an Archbishop, as mamma and nurse think so probable, but brough life one of the most di-

probable, but arough life one of the most direct influences bearing upon his fortunes will be his name. It is almost a quality which his mother gives him, something which may smooth his path like a new faculty, or retard it like some physical want or bodily deformity. So great is its influence that it seems a littlehard that the parent should have so despotic a power, that the child himself should not, say at fifteen, have the right to insist, if he sees fit, and a legal rechristening. He must accept upon a legal rechristening. He must accept the family cognomen like any other decree of fate, and consent to be Sim for the same reason that he consents to be red-haired.

But he need not be Sardanapalus Sim any more than he need not have his eyebrows shaved, and it is a little unjust that a Byron-struck mather should have the right to inflict such a deformity. We do not a'low a mother to tattoo a child, or burn letters upon its

to fattoo a child, or burn letters upon its forehead, or snip bits off an already snub nose, and why should she be permitted to brand her child still more effectually, burden his life with a name like Adonijah, or Alietta Mehitabal Chinnery Stubbs, or Susannah Marianna Meneybuckle Cloyton, all real names of today, or render it ridiculous by ca'ling him we know the man-Noah's Ark Hodgson? The mother would be hooted if she deliberately bred her son as a scamp, yet she may call him Jerry—or taught him to be a sneak, yet she can compel all men to call him It is very hard, and in that coming time

when the dignity of humanity is fully appreciated, we expect to hear of a revolt of univer sal childhood in favor of extending that dearly loved privilege of babies "doing things one's own self," to the right of rechristening. Mothrs, however, are usually pretty sensitive to growing less common; but still there is a want of principle in the matter, a need of a nursery law, to which the ipjudicious, or the weak, or the over-political may at a pinch appeal. Women are imaginative, and apt to fall under the influence of novels and superstition, leading to names like Zanoni Tompkins and Mephibosheth Britain; and fathers are disposed to name their children not with any reference to their comfort, but to advertise their own connections, or convictions, or, worse than all admirations.

Whether any man ever really called his son Acts because "he'd used up the Evangelists, and wanted to compliment the Apostles a bit," may reasonably be doubted, but the habit of "complimenting" the great by using their names is very widely diffused. Percy at one time become so common as to be regularly admitted into the list of "Christian names," and Victor will from this year be aided to that

very limited repertoire. There must be scores of children by this time all ticketed Garibaldi, a process equiva-lent to branding a date on their forehead, and t is lucky for the next generation of girls that the Princess's name is an old one for if it had been Casarca or Napoleana, they would have berne it none the less. So long as the name is generic mere ugliness does not greatly matter to the child, but a name given from admiration is almost always peculiar, and if the original wearer were widely known it is difficult to inflict on a child a deeper injury It puts him throughout his whole life out o gear with his associations, dislocates the idea of the man from the idea of his name till the mere mention of him excites a smile. If his career is utterly unlike that of his namesake there is a sense of dissonance; if it resembles t there is the impression of inferiority. Nothing could be worse for a rising General than be named Napoleon, yet the title would and as ridiculous if attached to a whitefaced curate.

In most instances the secret idea of the unlucky man would be to live up to his name, to be Mirabeau Stubbs, the Revolution ist; an idea sure to spoil his life; but even if it worked the other way, half his energy

There is, or was, a very respectable shoe maker in Norwich, to whom his father, a free-thinker, like most cobblers, gave the brains, and his name would have proved his neighbors, fortunately for his repute in class-meeting, could not pronounce it. They called him in their ignorance Vulture Smith, and the poor man complained with tears in his

eyes that he, best meaning of imbecile mortals

was universally believed to have earned a nick. name by cruel usury.

"Napoleon Price," of Bond street, we suspect, has found his name worth an annuity, or nobody can forget his advertisements, from the absurd contrast between the ideas suggested by the conqueror's name and the hai oil his namesake sells, but in private life in must be a very considerable bore. There is the poor man who died this week so suddenly at the St. Pancras meeting, Mr. Washington Wilkes He was, we believe, a very decidedly ntelligent man, and a very good speaker, b he had been an orator beyond compare h how the treble relation called up by it, the re-membrance of Washington and of Wilkes and of the difference between the two, and

the sense of the contrast between both and a

vestry agitator, was too strong for common

sense or kindlitess.

We heard a very good natured man remark on the catastrophe, "natural for such a name to die of a public meeting," and probably, ex-cept among those who knew him, there was one who could quite escape the sense of ongruity between the horror of the even and the sufferer's name, and all incongruity is grot sque. Byron Brown may be a most re-spectable man, but nobody will ever believe in verses, and Demosthenes Jones had better low any trade than that of a public speaker The mothers may rest assured that of all the mistakes they can make, that of giving their babies names which suggest to all men distinct scociations, calling their boys Gracchus, or their daughters Semiramis is the very worst. There is some reason for the growing dislike to the twelve or fifteen names once called disnetly Christian, probably because they have no relation whatever to Christianity—for the use of a name is to insure distinctiveness, and when whole clans are named Harry, distinct veness is not attained. But if they want a new list let them shan the conquerors, and poets, and politicians, and agitators, and an-cient Hebrews, and either employ a surname the use of the mother's surname as the cldest son's prænomen is a blameless and useful cusom, and very "aristocratic"-or revert to the old Saxon reservoir now so liberally drawn upon for girls, but still neglected for boys

THE BURNING OF GOV LETCHER'S HOUSE .-Governor Letcher tells the truth about the burning of his bouse, but does not tell "the whole truth." On General Hunter's arrival in Lexington there was no more disposition to irjure Mr. Letcher's house than any of the other ten thousand houses of the secessionists which had been quietly passed, and even protected, on the merch up the Shenandoah Valley. But—and this is the material point, which the Governor in his letter omits—two ays after the Union forces had arrived in Exington, a proclamation was found in Gov error Letcher's own handwriting, and dated three days previously, calling on the inhab-itants to arise cn masse and "bushwhack" the vendal invaders. Now, bushwhacking is a practice not recognized by the laws of war, and bushwhackers are hung whenever caught within the Union lines. On this point Gen-erals Grant, Rosecrans, Halleck, Dr. Lieber, and all other military authorities are agreed.
Governor Letcher, immediately after writing
his proclamation, absconded, and his house
was then ordered to be burned, as is the uniwas then of ordered to be buthed, as its off with the houses of all bush-whacking assassins. This is "the whole truth' about the matter, and is commended to the attention of all who have read Governor Le'cher's card. Until the rebels can prove that the Governor of Maryland issued a simple resolution, the so-called "tertalistory." ilar proclamation, the so-called "retalistory" burning of his house will be properly amena ble to those censures of barbarism so freely lavished on General Hunter's act.

N. Y. Herald.

A fellow who styles himself W. H. Donaldson advertises that he wishes to "drive a donkey and wagon on a tight rope over Niagara Falls, or any other place, daugerous places preferred." He also wishes a "man place preferred." with money" to bring him before the public.
If the man with money doesn't appear before
October 1st, Doualdson indignantly declared

A mischievous boy, whom a man held over a hoiling rat at Mechanica' Falls, Me, last week, playfully threatening to throw him in, struggled so much that he did fall in

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. EVENING DESPATORES

From the Department of the Galf. Late News from Admiral Farragut. Forts Morgan and Gaines Passed.

Continued Bombardment for 3 Days Granger Commands the Land Foress The Surrender of Mobile Anticipated

Federals Evacuate Brownsville, Texas

All Military Stores Sent to Brazes. Reports from the Upper Potomac The Intelligence Very Contradictory A General Invasion Resolved Upon. Gen Early's Movements a Mystery. Gen. Gregg's Attack on Robsl Cavalry

Severe Loss Inflicted on the Enemy. Extracts from the Richmond Papers. Stoneman Surrenders with 500 Men. Atlanta Shelled Furiously for 2 Days

Federals Repulsed with no Rebel Loss Union Raiders Capture Fayettsville. To the Associated Press. NEW YORK, August 6.

The Attack on Cheatham's Division.

A special to the New York Herald from New Orleans says information was received at headquarters of the Department of the Gulf on Thursday that Admiral Farragut had passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, which it had open supposed command the entrance to Mo-pile Bay, and is bombarding the upper de-dences. If the information is correct the forts

must speedily surrender.

The Admiral has now six iron clads off Mobile, and two more left the city to-day. The bombardment has been continued three days, and it is expected the city will surrender before the close of next week. Gen. Granger will command the land force,

which will occupy Mobile. The garrison of the forts, if a perfect success, will crown the fortably by the Mary Powell. movements of Admiral Farragut, as everybody here expects.
On the 19th of July Gen. Asboth, commanding at Pensacola, left that post with a small force, and next day came upon a body of the enemy's cavalry about 400 strong, in-trenched at Fort Hobson. After a sharp fight the rebels retreated, leaving all their ammu-nition, flag, officers' papers, stores, seventeen borses, &c. Gen. Asboth then returned to

Texas, and all stores have been sent to Brazos. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. Reports from the Upper Potomac are very contradictory. If any crossing has been effected by the rebels it was probably a large cavalry force under Imboden. The movements of the column under Early are a mys-

tery. At last accounts it was in camp between Winchester and Martinsburg. There is evidence here that the rebels have resolved upon a general invasion. The World's army correspondent says that et me when men who cry "traitor" to see this worked the other way, half his energy will feel like weeping at the political sins of their day and generation. For sixty years the burden.

As we entered the highlands the Captain the 2d division of our cavalry, under Gregg, would be exhausted merely in getting rid of the burden.

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As we entered the highlands the Captain the 2d division of our cavalry, under Gregg, would be exhausted merely in getting rid of the burden. hem, inflicting severa loss. Our loss was about seventy-five.
This afternoon, Lieut. Fox, of the 2d U. S.

colored regiment, deliberately murdered a ne-gro soldier, and is under arrest. NEW YORK, August 6. Richmond papers contain despatches from the rebel General Iverson saying that General Stoneman had surrendered to him with five

hundred men.

A despatch dated at Griffin, Ga., July 30, says Atlanta had been furiously shelled for two days, and early that morning Cheatham was attacked. The Union force was easily reoulsed with no loss to the rebels. A Union raiding force captured Fayetteville on the

29th, burned wagons, tore up the track, etc. ST. Louis, Aug. 6. A despatch dated Fort Smith, Ark, Aug., says the rebels under Cooper, Gano, and Standwaite, five hundred strong, with twelve bieces of artillery, moved up yesterday with he intention of attacking Fort Smith. General Thayer moved out to meet the nemy a short distance from the fortifications, and completly routed them. Our cavalry setill pursuing. Our less is very small, and that of the rebels unknown.
Gen. Fisk telegraphs to Gen. Rosecrans, from St. Joseph, that recruiting is lively in his district; that the militia called out and sent after guerrillas acted nobly; that the hat of the rebels unknown. ports about lawless, &c, are false.
The General says that the demonstrations of oyalty and power have been of incalculable

value in convincing the rebels and their re-cruiting officers in the North that Missouri is nereafter to be governed by loyal men. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6. Forney's Press says it has received the folowing despatch from a high official source, and is assured that the details are perfectly

Harrisburg, Aug. 5 .- Advices from Alle-Harrisburg, Aug. 5.—Advices from Alleghery county, Maryland, dated the 21, state that heavy firing was heard in the neighborhood of Cumberland all day.

Rebel deserters say that rebel cavairy, under Johnson, McCausland, and Jackson, is advencing on Cumberland, Md., and this State. They will be joined by Early and Impoder's whole force, to concentrate their Imboden's whole force, to concentrate their commands, and march on Pittsburg and Wheeling, with their whole strength, about 25,000 or 30,000. If successful, they march n Cincinnati, and cross into Kentucky. The rebels have burned all the bridges on the Cumberland turnpike, and felled trees

across the road. It was the 8th Virginia regiment that burned Chambersburg. General Averill will be compelled to move toward Bedford to operate against the rebels. E will do all he can to arrest their progress. NEW YORK, August 6. Richmond papers state that some traitor has hat Jo. Johnston has been assigned to commard a rebel army in Northern Virginia, now invading the North.

The papers say this fact is unknown in Richmond beyond the War Department, and still the whole plan of the campaign is laid

refore the world.

The Tribune's New Orleans correspondent ays that the horrible condition of our return-d prisoners from Texas has induced General Canby to waive some points of difference and order the exchange of all rebels held by

us—some 3,500.

The same correspondent contradicts the rumors of heavy fighting at Margiawas Ullman holds the place. It is very strongly lortified. The rebels do not attempt to take He also doubts the reported capture of the orts in Mobile Bay.
The Herald's New Orleans letter says that all able bodied registered enemies will be kept as prisoners pending the present military

ovements, they having avowed their intention of joining the rebel army.

All the negroes in the streets are now con-General Ullman defeated the rebels near the Atchafayla on the 28th. It is reported that Dick Taylor had crossed to the neighbor-

hood of Plaquemine.
The Herald's special, dated Nashville, August 5th, says: Later news from McCook's gust 5th, says: Later news from McUook's and distinction is highly encouraging, and lessons he extent of disaster.
McCook, with twelve hundred men, has eached Marietta. Two thousand and three undred had reached there before him. The ssing now does not exceed eight hundred lludes to this raid as a successful one. All quiet in front. CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.

At the Union convention of the First Congressional District, held here to-day, Benj. Eggleton, now in Congress from the Second District, and R. B. Hays were nomina ed. CINCINNATI, Aug. 6-M. River fallen 1 inch; 3 feet 7 inches water in hannel. Weather clear; thermometer 86, ba-

emeter 29:50, and rising.

ONE OR TWO WHIFFS OF FRESH AIR. A TRIP TO WEST POINT-GENERAL SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

ndence of the New York Evening Post.] Wast Point, August 1, 1864.

The day had been scorchingly hot—the thermometer marking ninety-five in the shado, when we resolved to escape from the city and get as whiff or two of fresh air in the country. Three and a half o'clock found us on board the Mary Powell, just gliding from her pier, foot of Jay street, leaving behind the opposition steamer, the dusty wharf, the shouting hackmen and carmen, the importunate runners for the two lines of boats, the plump lrichwomen sweltering under their woollen shawls, who peddle oranges and candies, the dirty-faced dock-loafers, who, like rats, ever infest the piers, the two or three "gentlemasly" pickpockets, with diamond rings and studs, who, uniting pleasure with business, gather there "to see the boats off," the inevitable argro who always sits at the end of the pier with his feet dangling over the water, estensibly engaged in fishing, but in reality simply taking his ease in the afternoon sunshines, and the one or two policemen who are supposed to be guarding the interests of every one around them. WEST POINT, August 1, 1864. one around them.

IN THE STREAM. By the time the boat reaches the middle of the stream the turmoil of the city subsides, and we hear only the regular working of the machinery as she glides swiftly through the water. The breeze, too, rises; and as the waves bresk against the bows of the boat the spray is sprinkled over us, as we stand on the forward deck, with refreshing coolness. We already begin to take in those one or two whifs of pure air of which we are in search We already begin to take in those one or two whifts of pure air of which we are in search. The city, too, is disappearing behind us. We can barely discern the spire of Trinity Church, standing, like a needle, against the horizon. We have safely threaded our way through the various steamers, ferry and tug boats, schooners, sloops, and lesser craft that have lain in our course, and now, with clear water before us, are speeding. with clear water before us, are speeding slong at the rate of twenty miles an hour, past the Palisades and the green banks which come down to the water's edge on the opposite side of the river. Notwith-standing the drouth the trees and the grass retain their emerald tint, and to a de the city seem scarcely to have suffered at all One can trace, however, the roads which run near the river by the clouds of dust which hover above them, and especially when the trains on the Hudson River Railroad sweep by, nearly hidden from sight in the accompanying dust, can congratulate himself that he is neither travelling by stage or car on said roads, but journeying coolly and com

OUR STHAMER AND CAPTAIN. This boat, which is one of the fastest on the river, is, we believe, now in her third season. She runs from Rondout to New York and back daily, and touches at all the principal landings on the route. She is finely modelled, strongly built, possessed of a most perfect engine, and invested with the latest improvements. Her decerations are rich, though plain, and her arrangements for saving her passengers, in case of fire or accident, com-plete. There is little if any jar or motion perceptible in her even when moving under a full head of steam, and she may be aptly termed the model boat of the river. Of her captain—Anderson—it is scarcely necessary to speak. He is well known to the travelling public as a quiet, courteous, unobtrusive man; quick, self-reliant, and decided in all matters pertaining to the management of his boat, which he looks upon with a just pride and a feeling almost amounting to love. THE PILOT HOUSE.

As we entered the Highlands the Captain ribbed and aucient as the sun," frowned upon us. Many places, too, of historical interest passed under our observation. There were Stoney Point, which "Mad Anthony Wayne" recaptured from the British on the 15th of July, 1779; Fort Fayette, at Verplank's Point opposite, where, in 1782, Washington had his headquarters, and off which, too, as long ago as when Hendrick Hudson first ascended the river, he came to anchor with the Half Moon. At exactly two hours and a quarter after leaving New York we landed at Cozzens's dock, ing New You West Point.

HOTELS, OLD AND NEW. Oczzens's Hotel-which, under the manage-ment of the late William B. Oczzens, who for many years was identified with this fashion-able summer recort, is widely known—has now passed into the bands of three of his sons, each of whose shoulders seem broad enough to wear becomingly the mantle which has fallen upon them. No man knew how to keep a hotel better than did Mr. Cozzens; and when we recall the days long passed, when, younge by twenty-five years and more than we now are, we used to sojourn at the old American Hotel in this city, over which he presided, we question whether, after all, hotels are kept as well now-a-days as they then were. There is weil now-a-days as they thed were. There is more display and upholstery, more servants to wait on you, and more dishes to eat now perhaps than there were then; but we doubt if there be more comfort and neatness, or if our wants are attended to more carefully, or you relish your food better, than you did in those good old times, and in those ancient taverns.

ists can quote appreciatingly these verses by WEITTEN AT AN INN AT HENLEY. "To thee, fair Freedom! I retire From flattery, cards, and dice, and din; Novart theu fous d in mansions higher Than the low cot or humble inn.

"Tis here with boundless power I reign; And every health which I begin, Converts dull port to bright champagne; Such freedom crowns it at an inn. "I fly from pomp, I fly from plate!
I fly from falsehood's spacious grin!
Freedom I love, and form I hate,
And choose my lodgings at an inn.

"Here, waiter, take my sordid ore, Which lackey else might hope to win; It buys what courts have not in store, It buys me freedom at an inu. "Whee'er has travelled life's dull round, Where'er his stages may have been. May sigh to think he still has found The warmest welcome at an inn."

Dr. Johnson was so fond of this little poem hat, so Boswell tells us, he knew it by heart and used frequently to repeat it with great emotion. It was of such an inn as the above that Falstaff said: "Shall I not take mine ease at mine inn?" Natwithstanding the fashior, wealth, and gayety which show themselves prominently at Cozzens's, we managed to take our ease and enjoy ourselves in a quiet to take our ease and enjoy ourselves in a quiet and commerciable manner. We had no diffi-culty either in obtaining the one or two whiffs

of pure air of which we were in search.

LIBUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

The first person we saw, after getting out of the cmn bus which brought us from the wharf to the hotel, was General Scott seated in his arm chair, at his accustomed spot on the wide piazza which surrounds the hotel; he bore himself with that dignity and cour esy of wien for which he has ever been dis tringuished. Although he is feeble in body, yet his form is erect, and he walks with his old soldierly step, not quite so firm and strong, perhaps, as it was a few years since. His mind, if we may judge from his autobiography which he has just completed and put to press, is unimpaired; and his conversation shows that he takes as deep an interest as ever in the welfare of the country. HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The following extracts from the early sheets The following extracts from the early sneets of his book convey a good idea of its style of composition and its freedom from any attempt at display. It is, so far as we are enabled to judge by the Tew pages we have read, characterized by candor, impartiality, and firmness. It thus commences:

"According to the family Bible, I was born June 13, 1786, on the farm which I inherited, some fourteen miles from Petersburg, Virginia. My parents, William Scott and Ann Meson, both parties of the factors of the fact Meson, both natives of the same neighbor-bood, intermarried in 1780. * * * In my sixth year I lost my father—a gallant Lieutenant and Captain in the Revolutionary army and a success'ul farmer. Happily my dear mother was spared to me eleven years longe and if, in my now protracted career, I hav achieved anything worthy of being written anything that my countrymen are likely to bonor in the next century—it is from the lessons of that admirable parent that I derived the icspiration.'

Further on he writes:

My school and college days were marked by no extraordinary success and no particular He tells us something about his early school

ssters, James Hargrave, a Quaker, and mes Ogilvie, a Scotchman who was addict A mischievous boy, whom a man held coldier; but the most industable proof to him of its kind intentions is that the mail carrier is allowed to transport for him the indispensable to be to the toward removing them. I had done so much toward removing them. I paid the sum of \$1 05 postage, and it was paid the sum of \$1 05 postage, and it was pointed cheap enough.

The soldier; but the most industable proof to him of its kind intentions are frequently sent to the soldier; but the most industable proof to him of its kind intentions is that the mail carrier is allowed to transport for him the indispensation to the two themselves to a fine of twenty of the most industable proof to him dense clouds, enter eyes, ears, not blow d wn on us, as the gnats do, in dense clouds, enter eyes, ears, not stills, and stilling to comply with this requisition to the dense clouds, enter eyes, ears, not blow do wn on us, as the gnats do, in dense clouds, enter eyes, ears, not blow do wn on us, as the gnats do, in dense clouds, enter eyes, ears, not blow do wn on us, as the gnats do, in dense clouds, enter eyes, ears, not that there are so many roots of the most industry is fall of the most industry. Strong the most industry is fall of the most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry is fall of the most industry. The most industry

housey and excharge unterested in the was present; and where he met Washington Irving, General Jackson, John Raudolph, who was foreman of the jury, and other men of note. General Scott refers to it as "a striking fact, that three ex-Vice-Presidents, A aron Burr, John C. Calhoun, and John C. Breckinridge, became, each in his day, a leader in treason."

The work, which will be issued in two volumes of from five hundred to six hundred to si

unes, of from five bundred to six hundred pages each, is entitled "Memoirs of Lieutenant-General Scott, LL. D. Written by himself." Two portraits of the General accompany the volumes, one engraved from a por-trait painted when he was thirty seven years of age, and the other from a bust taken when he was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Ruskin thus hits out indignantly against his own countrymen:

We English, as a nation, know not, and care not to know, a single broad or basic principle of human justice. We have only our instincts to guide us. We will hit any-body again who hits us. We will take care of our own families and our own pockets; and we are characterized in our present phase of callight present register. of enlightenment mainly by rage in specula-ion, lavish expenditure on suspicion or panic, generosity wherein generosity is useless, anxiety for the souls of savages, regardless of those of civilized nations, enthusiasm for libera ion of blacks, spathy to ensiavements of white, proper horror for regicide, pelite re-spect for populicide, sympathy for those whom we no longer can serve, and reverence for the dead, whom we have curselves delivered

to death. This is the honorable nation that is trying indirectly to destroy our Union, and is affording every assistance it dare to the cause of

STARTLING NEWS FROM GREEN RIVER-CURDSVILLE CAPTURED AND PLUNDERED BY A GUERILLA .- Under the above startling head the Owensbero Monitor thus discourses: A few days ago a "solitary horseman," of the guerilla persuasion, appeared upon the outskirts of the city of Curdsville, on Green river, and, after a brief reconnoissance, wherein he assured himself that there were not more than thirty five men in the place, he made a bold dash upon the city, taking its As there was ro gunboat in the river to "shell" him or bombard the town, he proceeded leisurely to his work of plunder. He loaded himself with dry goods from the stores, and obtained from safes, which opened at his bidding, a few hundred dollars in greenbacks, and then left the town. We are happy to chrenicle that he did not burn the city, steal any horses, nor kill any one, though he made villanous attempt at murder, discharging his pistol at a merchant who was a little dila-tory about opening his safe. It is due the pacific citizens of Cardsville to say that they were unarmed. One man told the robber that he would give him battle if supplied with implements of war, where-upon the guerilla smiled approvingly and complimented him for his courage.

THE THOUSANDTH BIRTHDAY OF A TOWN .-Mrs. M. Booth writes from Zurich, Switzerland, to the Milwaukee Life, this character-

istic incident: Yesterday, June 22d, the grandest celebration ever known in Switzerland took place at Winterthur, a thriving little city about fifteen miles from Zurich. It was given in commemoration of the foundation of the town a thousand years ago, at which time the keys were given up by Rudolph of Hapsburg, who had until then held the town. The city was crowded and garlanded in the most tasteful manner, and the street procession was far more magnificent and varied than that of the usual carnival. All the old weapons were borrowed for the occasion from the various museums throughout Switzerland, and exact representations were given of numerous historical scenes heretofore considered too com-plicated and difficult for carnival representa-

JUST THREE WEEKS .- The Atlanta Appea , of the 24th, contains a lengthy editorial r - view of the situation in and around that city. and comments with great severity upon Gen. Hood's claim to a victory on the 20th and 22d. It does not foot up the losses to the rebels on Gen. Thomas; and after making this statement, the Appeal adds that on that day Hood had been in command just one week, and that at the rate at which his soldiers we

slaughtered the army would just last three weeks lorger.

This is a significant paragraph, and doubtless expresses the popular opinion, and the feelings of the army. Since that day, one more bloody battle has been fought—on the 28 b, and 5 000 more men fell. All Sherman need want is for Hood to maintain his present

Gen. Johnston had already prepared to evacuate Atlanta, before being superseded, and had transported away a large portion of his supplies; but Jeff Davis reversed his policy, assigned Hood to the command, and instructed him to fight, and not to retreat. He is fighting, and with what result, the world is already conversant.—Nashville Union.

EXPANDING THE LUNGS .- Step out into the purest air you can find; stand perfectly erect with the head and shoulders back, and then fixing the lips as though you were going to whistle, draw the air through the nostrils into he lungs. When the chest is about full raise the lungs. When the chest is about full raise
the sims, keeping them extended, with the
palms of the hands down, as you suck in the
air, so as to bring them over the head, just as
the lungs are quite full. Then drop the thumbs
inward, and after gently forcing the arms
backwards and the chest open, reverse the
process by which you draw your breath, till
the lungs are extirally entry. This process. the lungs are entirely empty. This process should be repeated three or four times a day. It is impossible to describe to one who has never tried it the glorious sense of vigor which follows the exercise. It is the best expectorant in the world. We know a gentleman the measure of whose chest has been increased gome three inches during as many months.

SELF MUTILATION TO E-CAPE THE DRAFT. The Lyons Republican says a miserable sneak of a fellow from Arcadia, whose name it hints to be Green, applied to a dentist in that village a few days ago to have all the teeth of his upper jaw extracted. Mr. Jameson examined the teeth and pronounced them all sound, and refused the request. Green finally confessed his object to disqualify himself for a soldier, and thus avoid the draft. He afterwards, however, found a dentist (not in Lyons) who took out the teeth. The Provost Marshal has the coward's name, and if he is drawn he should be sent into the army, if for no other purpose than to become the laughing-stock and butt of the soldiers. Such an unhappily constituted being suffers more misery in trying to avoid fighting for his country than to die a thousand deaths in gloriously

defending it. THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HAND .- Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as in the beautiful members whose merits they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented himself, and, by common consent, the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands pre-sented for his examination, he replied at last: "I give it up; the question is too hard for me; tut ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand in the world is the

Mr. S. A. Goddard, a staunch friend of our country, residing at Manchester, is getting up superciptions for the purpose of aiding the slaves liberated by our armies. It is proposed to send them clothing, on which our governent will charge no duties.

A visitation of gypsies took place at Ha vans, New York, recently. They departed and returned again, finally taking their leave on Thursday, and making as much parade and show as a circus.

L. B. GRIGSBY, J. F. ROBINSON, jr., Late Q. M. General of E.F. GRIGSBY & ROBINSON, GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENTS LEXINGTON, KY. BROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE OOLI loction of Quariermoster's and Commissary's Vouckers and Receipts, Fay and Bounty due discharged and decoased Soldiers, and Claims of all other kinds. We have
the assistance of a the assistance of able resident codaset as the assistance of able resident codaset as the assistance of able resident codaset.

GEIGSBY & ROBINSON.

A. B. DEAN, Tobacco and General Commission Merchant, jy 18 dem 106 Main st., above the Galt Hous

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL IMBURANCE COMPANY. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
WHE POLICY-HOLDERS ARE HERETY NOTIEed that, at a meeting of the Board of Director
and Company on the 2d July, 1864, it was ordered
at a call of ten per cent be made on the stock note

SEC D. FRENTICE, Editors:

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

We are beginning to obtain some ligh from the Philadelphia papers in reference to the movements of the troops in the Cumberland Valley in connection with the burning of Chambersburg. It appears, that, although the gang which did the damage in the town only numbered five hundred men, the whole of Bradley Johnson's cavalry were near the town supporting them. The incendiaries were McCausland's ruffians. Colonel McClure estimates the entire rebel force at three thousand men. This places things in a different light from the statement which has obtained such wide circulation through the press. Instead of there being twelve hundred stragglers from Averill's command passing through Chambersburg before the arrival of the rebels, Col. McClure says that General Couch had but forty men there, and they were in charge of Averill's wagon train. It seems that Couch had stationed Averill at Greencastle, to resist the invasion of the State by the enemy, but McCausland and Johnson marched by the same route taken by former raiding parties—that is, avoiding all the lower towns by a circuitous route, and taking Chambersburg by the flank. When Couch learned that the enemy were approaching, he ordered Averill to march around Chambersburg toward Carlisle, whither his wagon train had gone, and thus cover Harrisburg against a surprise. But for this movement, the enemy could have marched to the State capital almost without opposition. Being ignorant of the strength of the approaching rebel army, this course was obviously dictated by prudence; inasmuch as the invaders comprised the bulk of Early's corps, Averill could not have resisted them at Chambersburg, because there were no fortifications there. The disposition of forces thus seems to have been as judicious as the circumstances permitted.

tions of Admiral Farragut against Mobile. There is a very large fleet at his disposal there, which mounts over two hundred guns. The equadron consists of the sloops-of-war Hartford, Richmond, and Brooklyn, the Monongahela, Lackawana, Oneida, Metacomet, Sebago, Ossipee, Galena, Conemaugh, Tennessee, Penguin, Pembina, Itasca, Penola, Kennebec, Port Royal, Genesee, Glasgow, Phillippi, Cowslip, Jasmine, and Buckthorn. The monitor Manhattan is there, also, as a match for the Confederate iron-clads. Several other vessels, temporarily withdrawn from the Gulf, may have returned there by this time, but the port of Mobile has long been effectually sealed, and if Farragut succeeds in gaining possession of the city, the rebels will have no important point on the Gulf from Florida to Texas. The report that he succeeded in running past the forts has not been confirmed, and we look upon it with doubt, for Fort Morgan has been strength. ened by new earthworks, the channel impeded by booms, chains, and other obstructions, water batteries erected, several steamers have been iron plated, and there will no doubt be a determined resistance, for every one ca pable of bearing arms has been forced into the ranks.

We have some rumors of the opera-

We are not apprised of the strength of the land forces under Canby, which will co-op erate against Mobile, but as it is now about a year since it was menaced, we expect the preparations are complete, for they have been on a very large scale. The garrison of the place must have been largely depleted to place must have been largely depleted to the "abandonment of slavery" should also be meet the exigencies at Atlanta and Richmond a condition precedent, we think he made a and the fall of Mobile will enable those who capture it to march immediately, by the way of Montgomery, to the assistance of Sherman, and fall upon the rear of Hood's position, near Atlanta. This shows the important natural aspect of Farragut and Canby's operations. and must induce every loyal heart to pray earnestly for their success.

GOCD OMENS.-The current of defection from Mr. Lincoln, as is now manifest enough, has set in vigorously, and is flowing not toward Fremont but straight toward the conservative nominee. Mr. Lincoln's arbitrary ultimatum has given a very powerful impulse to the movement. It is at length visible to the most heedless or the most prejudiced observer. We will point to a few indications which mark the existence and direction of the current.

The Rochester Daily Union, the leading conservative journal in Central New York, has the following paragraph:

A FLUTTERING .- It is reported in the streets that a gentleman of this city, who has hereto-fore stood high in the ranks of the Republicans, and has been compelled to bear the standard of the party against his wishes, has renounced the faith and declared that henceforth he shall act with the Democracy. statement has caused some sensation in political circles.

The Albany Atlas and Argus, noticing this paragraph, says:

we hear of similar conversions in high quarters, in this city, and in nearly every county in the State. The recent proclamation "To all whom it may concern" has given concern to nearly all of Mr. Lincon's old supporters. They regard it as an avowal that our armies are in the field no longer to restore the Union, but only to force on the South a delusive system of negro equality.

The Boston Courier, noticing these para graphs together, says: There are plenty of such conversions in this part of the country. Among others in "high quarters" in New England, we are well assured of one Republican official holding a very high position (not in this State) who openly preclaims that we "must get rid of Old Abe and all the rest of them, or the country is gone to the country and of another country is gone to the country and of another country is gone to the country and of another country is gone to the country as the country are contracted. country is gone to —;" and of another, oc-cupying a national position conspicuously in the public eye, and prominently an abolitionist, who says unhesitatingly that he is now "for peace, on the basis of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

The Hartford Times, in a short article entitled "THE ISSUE," relates a like conversion n the city of Hartford:

"I shall never vote again for Abraham Lin coln," said a somewhat influential Republican in this city on Monday. "Heretofore, when you Democrats have charged that he wa more for Abolitionism than the Union, I de nied it. Now-I can't say one word. I am for no man who insists upon abolition as a condition even to the opening of negotiations or the hearing of propositions. For one, I am ready to have the old Union again, without conditions—with slavery in the South, or not, just as the South themselves choose to decide, for it concerns them most. Whatever else I do, you may be sure I will never vote for Abraham Lincoln again. He has proved himself, by his Niagara letter, to be no Union man. His disgraceful manners and obscene jokes I could put up with, mortifying as the fact is, rather than vote with a party who I have believed (I begin to think perhaps unjustly) were not for the Union; but I cannot give my sanction to a President who makes abolition an absolute condition even to the hearing of propositions from the rebels."

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing at Niagara Falls, in the midst of prominent Republicans congregated there from all parts of the North, says:

The more conservative of the Republicans declare that they cannot stand by Lincoln in his ultimatum—the total abandonment of slavery—as the only condition for the settlement of this question; that they supposed the war was for the restoration of the Union; and, further, that whenever that cannot be accomplished they want the war to stop, and are not willing that it shall be carried on solely for the

abolition of slavery. The New London Chronicle, one of the ablest Republican papers in Connecticat, says: The President, in his communication "to whom it may concern," laid down a basis on which he would listen to any communications from the rebel Government. His terms will never be accepted by the South. His propositions are an effectual bar against peace. He must modify them somewhat, or he will never be elected President. Many of his warmest friends are not desirous of prolong. shaken by experience, has not yet allowed them to realize that the destruction of a great army like that which covers Richmond, is not to be accomplished by a theatrical coup de main, or to be fixed by an arbitrary point of time, but must be the result of terribly earnwarmest friends are not desirous of prolongest work, of hard blows, repeated and repeated ing the war for the immediate purpose of abolishing slavery. That is going too far. est work, of hard blows, repeated and repeated again. Gen. Grant is not responsible for illustrations. The blood and treasure of the land are too siens which he can never have either enterprecious to throw in the balance against the existence of a State institution, when that institution is so weakened that it must die a an unswerving faith in his ability to take natural death in a few years.

Suppose the South be whipped into giving up every slave they possess, what will our Government do with the negroes? It is no small puzzle to know what to do with those already liberated. The idea that the freed tegroes are self-sustaining, is all nonsense. Nothing can be further from the truth.

The Beston Herald, which has been heretoore a very zealous Republican journal, says: The present appears to be a fitting time for the press of the country to lay aside old party issues and devote themselves to the task of restoring peace to the nation upon a basis which should be alike honorable to all concerned. The present raid into Maryland, threatening, as it does, Baitimore and Washington, the heavy drafts which are constantly being made upon the people in the shape of men and money—to say nothing of heavy taxation and the high price of living—ad-monish us that war is a serious matter, viewed even in its most favorable aspects.

We presume the people of the South are satisfied that they cannot subjugate the North, and the people of the North are satisfied that they cannot subjugate the South. This being true, what becomes our duty, to stay the saughter of men, to restore peace to the country? This is a political question, and must be decided at the polls by the voters of both sections of the country. If the press would unite upon any basis that would recommend itself to the people, there would be no difficulty in coming to an understanding upon the subject. Can we agree with the South upon any term?? Can we offer a basis of settlement which they will adopt, and which at the same time will be satisfactory to the North? For our part we see no way opesed for a return of the rebel States to the Union except by and through the agency of the Constitution. They must either resume their State sovereignty and acknowledge the Federal Constitution, or they must stay where they are.

We warn those in power that a crisis is rapidly approaching that will hurl them from their sears, unless they bring this war to a close, or convince the people that they have the power to do so before long.

The Newburyport Herald, another Republican journal of Massachusetts, and one of marked ability, says:

The people of the country desire most of all a reunion of the States; and though the North would be glad to see slavery abolished, we think the party who would demand that as a condition would be in a small mipority. They fight for the Union, and not to abolish slavery, leaving that and all other institutions to take their chances in the war to restore the integrity of the nation. The result, therefore, of making this demand upon the Southern men who talk of peace, is to ivide the North, weaken the Administration and its prospect for the future, and at the ame time unite the South in deadly hostility We very much regret that Mr. Lincoln should have taken this ground. We regret candidate himself; and we regret it more, be-cause it closes the door for the present, at least, to all further discussion. The South are as much determined that they will not have slavery abolished by the North, as we should have been that we would not have it planted in the North, if Breckinridge had been President; and if we adhere to this idea we weaken the arm of the loyal States and prelong the

war into the hazy and darkened future. What we want to secure is not emancipa tion of slavery; not the success of this party or that; but the nation's integrity—the Union as it was. All other considerations are of no consequence—not worth naming. Give us the Union in peace, and we shall be fully capable of taking care of all else. Slavery will settle itself; it was doing so as rapidly as it could safely, before this war commenced.
Give us Union in peace, and the national debt
would be nothing. If it was two thousand
millions more than it is to-day, the national
stock would at once advance 30 per cent above par, and gold would sink, till both would come near a level. Give us Union in peace, and we should present such a front to the world as to be ever after secure against en creachments and insults from abroad, and we should hold the destiny of the Western Continent in our own hands.

The Troy Whig, a highly respectable organ of the Republican party in the Empire State,

It may not have been amiss for the President to make it a condition that a restoration of the Union should be the basis of negotiation, because it would be a waste of time to attempt a settlement upon any other terms— but when he went further, and demanded that mistake and a requirement which he could not expect would be yielded or considered. If this Union is ever to be restored it must be onder the Constitution, and President Lincoln, no more than President Davis, has a right to change its provisions or to add to its conditions. We hate and despise slavery as heartily as any other man, but we cannot join hands with those who, looking solely to its destruction close their event to all other interdestruction, close their eyes to all other inter ests, and see in their own object a panacea for every national ill.

Finally, the New York Round Table, which throughout its brilliant career had steadily supported Mr. Lincoln, was constrained thus to give him up in its closing number: There is no use in concealing the fact that the people are losing their confidence in the Administration. They believe Mr. Lincoln honest, and that he tries to do what he thinks best for the country, but that he is inadequate to the task which Providence has allotted him. In plain English, he is not equal to the emer-

gency. * * * * * These are unwelcome words, but the people know in their hearts that they are true. Down below the warm regard for Mr. Lincoln as a man and a President, below the popular with his interview. faith in his integrity of purpose, below the party feelings which sway every man to a greater or less degree, there is a sober conviction in the minds of a majority of the people that Abraham Lincoln is not the man for this tremendous crisis.

They give him credit for integrity, honesty, patriotism, and ability, but they acknowledge with sorrow that he is not the President that the nation needs.

We might easily point to further indications of the same description; but these are enough to substantiate our remark that the current of defection from Mr. Lincoln, the most heedless or the most prejudiced being judges, has set in vigorously, and is flowing not toward Fremont but straight toward the conservative nominee. Let that nominee be a man so unequivocally and conspicaously devoted to the preservation of the Union under the Constitution that his position cannot be honestly mistaken by any person of decent intelligence, and the mere force of his position, setting aside all charm of character. all magic of abilities, and all splendor of services, will shatter the Republican party into fragments, leaving Mr. Lincoln the worst

beaten man who ever stood for the Presidency. And the conservative nominee will be such a man. Mr. William Swinton, the well-known special correspondent of the New York Times, writes to that paper a detailed account of the attempted assault on the lines of Petersburg on the morning of the 30th ult., and the causes of its failure. He thinks the unsuccessful attack has produced a sentiment of despendency out of all proportion with its mere material loss, and does not regard it as affording ground for any abatement of heart or hope regarding the successful issue of the campaign. The failure is discouraging, but it is one of the casualties of war, and the disap pointment was aggravated by the high anticipations and expectations which had long been entertained as to the damaging character of the blow to be struck. Of these Mr. Swinton remarks that "for more than a month the army had remained quiet be ore Petersburg. Ocphic intimations came that Grant was forging thunderbolts of war. Mysterious hints were thrown out of a wonderful gunpowder plot in preparation, and one person in Richmond, and many in the North, had the notion that Petersburg was undermined in such a manner that it needed but a spark to send the city and its contents toward the moon. Senators returning from the army assured us that the day was not far distant when we would have Richmond presented to us, like the head of John the Baptist, on a sarver. The disap pointment at the dissipation of these purple mirages is none the less real because cool heads are compelled to lay the blame at the door of those who mistook them for solid realities-of those whose credulity, un-

of that quackery which makes military almsnacs and fixes the times and seasons of results placed by the very nature of things alike beyond human ken and human control."

A much more substantial ground of hopeful anticipation, Mr. Swinton says, was furnished by the promising aspect of the military problem before Petersburg, and the remarkable success that attended the execution of the preliminaries in the plan of operations. The army of Lee, weakened by important detachments which he had the temerity to throw off eccentrically into the valley of the Shenandosh. and remove hopelessly from the possibility of recall in such time as to be available for an emergency, was just at the moment of action additionally weakened by important detachtachments drawn off to the north side of the James river by the admirable strategy that led the enemy to anticipate an attack on Richmond by that line. It is in evidence that from fifteen to twenty thousand men were on Thursday and Friday thus drawn away from Petersburg, sent by rail to Richmond, thrown across the James, and thence marched down toward Malvern Hill. Now, though there is no reason to believe that Lee was long deceived in regard to the actual point of attack, it is certain that he was not disabused at a sufficiently early moment to allow recall of his troops in time to aid in repelling the assault of Saturday morning. These subtractions from an army already frightfully reduced by the terrible campaign of the past three months, could only have left Lee barely sufficient troops to man his lines. Mr. S. has been informed by observers on the ground that Lee's entire force behind the parapets of Petersburg on Saturday morning cannot have been much beyond twentyfive thousand men. With such a garrison it is impossible to hold stoutly a line ten miles

long. There must be some weak point at which the line can be forced, just as Marlborough found this spot in the lines of Mehaigne and Bouchain, pierced it, and rolled up his adversary. Now, it so happened that such a point had been found in the defences of Petersburg-a point which, if not weak in itself, would at least give such enormous advantage to us, could it once be secured, that the fortune of the day might be said to turn upon its possession. Elaborate observation of the terrain had revealed one of those "keypoints" which Napoleon, Frederick, and Cæsar never failed to seek on all their battleit, first, because it makes an ugly issue in the lelds. This position is a dominating ridge election—plainly and positively stated by the or hill (Cemetery Hill) on the east side of the fields. This position is a dominating ridge city, which, if carried by the assaulting column, would bring it on the rear of the whole rebel line, permit our artillery to sweep its entire prolongation, and at the same time give us command of the Appomattox and its crossings. A victory under such circumstances could hardly fail to be a decisive one-it must sever the rebel army in twain, and bring about most important captures of men and material. These results were fully counted upon by the head of the army as the sequents of success. That we should have failed to carry a point involving in itself so much, especially after so successful an execution of all the preliminary operations, is certainly a legitimate cause of public mortification. This, however, far from dispensing with, rather prompts investigation of the causes of a failure so lamentable, which Mr. Swinton proceeds to offer. We give the ex-

> planation entire in another column. A special correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, which belongs to the class of rebel papers on legs or wheels that the Louisville Courier had the honor to usher in,

The accession of a conservative Democrat like McClellan to the Presidency, who would conduct the war upon more humane princi-ples, who would repeal the Emancipation Proclamation, and probably make overtures to the South to return to the Union, with a guarantee of all constitutional rights, would -a most fatal calamity—than the combined

efforts of the present party in power. This pregnant truth is recognized univereally by the Southern people, and by more than half the Northern people, among whom its recognition, general and deep as it is al- J. HINZEN. ready, is spreading and intensifying daily. In the manifest development of this truth at the North Mr. Lincoln may read his fate in November. His fate is certainly written therein

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Solution of the control of the co again. Gen. Grant is not responsible for illusions which he can never have either entagrations which he can never have either entagrations and and retains an unswerving faith in his ability to take Richmond, but there is not in him a particle under the National Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARD

Gen. Grant is not responsible for illusions be exchanged. A discount of 15 per cent. on 25, the usual discount to the tarted. For further particular send for obsular factors of 15 per cent. on 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount of 15 per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted. For further particular send for obsular factors. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the per cent. On 25, the usual discount to the tarted and the ta

HOSIERY, &C.

AT COST

We will continue to sell during the present week our

entire stock of Table Damasks, Irish Linens.

Nainsooks, Mulls, Cambrics, Towellings. Tablecloths, Napkins, Doyles, &c., at 50 per cent less than present prices. Also a beautiful assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES' LISLE THERAD HOSIEBY

At what they cost three months ago Ladies' and Misses' Cotton Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gauze

equally low prices. No. 320 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Underwear, Hoop Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, &c., at

MONTGOMERY & FRYER.

NOTICES.

DROTDERS, SISTERS, AND FRIENDS OF E. MOUNT, of Issaquena county, Mischaippi, will please write to me, at Johnson's Island, Ohio.

Block 1, Mess 1 (Prisoner of War),
a6 c3

J. B. O'BANNON. NOTICE TO JAIL BUILDERS. NOTICE TO JAIL BOILDER. OF THE COURT
In FURSUANCE OF AN OBDER OF THE COURT
of Claims of Mercer county, Ky., entered up at its
list session, we hereby give notice to all indi-builders
that we are now realy to let out the countrate of building the stone jail in Mercer county. Any one wishing to see the plans and specifications of said iall can
do so by calling upon Jas. B. Stage. B da will be received until the second Monday in September
THUS. ED Wa EDS,
JAS. H. STAGG,
D. W. THOM PSON,
D. I. JAUKSON,

Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 6, 1864-did NOTICE TO PRINTERS CEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED D until Monday, the 8th inst, at 3 of ock P. M. for printing 1,200 copies of the Angual Report of the Board of Trustees of Pu ito Schools. For further in-Scard of Trustees of Pu the schools, crimation apply to the undersigned Office in the new Female High School building, on the west side of First street, one door north of Chest 38 damed

Dissolution of Partnership. W E. THE UNDERSIGNED, DISSOLVE BY RAUGAL ORDERS, E. B. Sparks purchasing the finterest of Samuel Gimes in the firm of Grimes of Eparks, and also agree that neither of us will purchase any goods in the firm name.

E. SPARKS, SAMUL GENM & SA

THE OFFICE OF THE UNION INSUR-ANCE COMPANY and the Agencies represented by me have been temperarily removed to the front room over the Store of J. D. Bonduraut, ald 2m BOBERT ATWOOD. Notice to Stockholders.

THE STOCKHOLOERS OF THE PEOPLE'S

BANK OF KENTUCKY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors and for the transaction of any business which may be brought before them will be held at the Fank, in this city, on Moniay, the 3d day of October plox, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES H. HUSEE, Cashier.

Louisville, Aug. 1, 1864.—dtd Dissolution. Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXis ing between W. H. MOKNIGHT and H. B.
WEBBER, under the firm of McKNIGHT a WEB
BEK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons having claims against the late firm are
requested to present them for set-lement, and all
knowled the set of the late firm will
please call and settle. Either party is authorized to
receipt for all d.bts due the late firm
August 3, 1864.

H. B. WEBSER.

W. H. McKNIGHT WILL CONTINUE THE attention to business at the old stand, and hopes by strict attention to business and far dealing to merit a continuance of the liberal parronage extended to the late Lorisville, August 3, 1864.

John W. Gray's Administrator In Chancery. John W. Gray's Oreditors, &c.,

THIS IS A SULT BROUGHT TO SETTLE THE
testare of John W. Gray, deceased. All the creditors are hereby actified to file their claims with the
undersigned, properly authenticated, on or before the indersigned, property and an indersigned, property and as day of September, 1864.

THU, P. SMITH, Commissioner, Lenisville Chancery Court.

NOTICE.

FIGHE FIRM OF NOUK, WICKS, & CO. HAVING I dissolved copartnership on the 20th July, the undersforced will continue the business at the old stand, 317 Main street, under the firm name and style of NACON HALL. & CO. Main street, under the firm name and style of OE, HALL, & OO The large stock of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO all its grades now held by us will be offered at very wrates.

Also FINE OUT OHEWING and SMOKING TOACCO, UGAAN, SNUFF, &c., in great variety.

Special attention given to consignments of Tebacco,
ther Leaf or Manufactured, on which we will make
beral advances.

SAMUEL L. NOCE,
JOHN S. HALL,
A. W. HALL',
1927 dtm LEVI L. NOCE.

REWARDS.

\$50 REWARD. STBAYED OR STOLWN—From the stable of Wm. Moore near Midway, Woodford coun-ty, on Wednesday night, July 27, 1864, a bay to hands 'inch high, blind in left eve, star in d and sulp on nese and 8 or 9 years old. For

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3D INST. FROM THE Na hville tapot, a black patent leather VALISs, containing clothing &c. Supposed to be taken in mistake. The finder will please I are it a, the Journal off ce. A liberal reward will be given.

Pecket Book Lost.

\$25 REWARD. STRAYED FROM MY S CABLES,
situated on Shelby street, last Tu-scap corning, Jolv 28, a large white
HORSE, about 16 hands high, and and shelp street, sleep a small MABE MULE (concerned)
having a slicht sear on her left fore leg. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to
ULMSTEAD & O JONNER, C all Merchauts,
a2 d6° Corner Brook and Market sts.

\$50 REWARD. STRAYED OR SIGLEN FROM THE farm of Harvey McElrov, one mile from Lob-anor, Ey, on the night of the 21st inst., a light bay hers; 5 years old. 15% hands high, with white streak down his forehead, both hind feet white, small notch in left car branded under the mare with the letters P. B., a fast racker.

1 will pay the above raward for the delivery of said horse to me or fer information so that I can get him. 192' d10*

SAMUSL G. MCEUSOY.

FROM A DROVE NEAR THE NASHVILLE
Depot, July 13, a flea-bitten gray HORSE
braced under the mane efther with a letter.
Tor J M. A liberal reward will be given if
returned to
jyl4 dtf Marketst., bet Sixth and Seventh.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco. Incorporated under the Laws of the State of CAPITAL. TWO MILLIONS CF DOLLARS, Paid in Fell, in Gold Coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, Presidens.
WILLIAM C RALSTON, Cashir.
LEES & WALLER, Correspondents, Offices No. 33 Pinest. will be cashed, or collected at current rates Bills of Exchange on the Earls of London For amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New York. Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States. STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALL-

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIBORY.

Each liable in his Individual Property for an amount qual to his Stock in this Bank.

Do. Miles, William Morris, William C. Ralston, J. Whitney, Jr., B. Freiz, O. F. Giffin, J. B. Thomas, C. F. Giffin, J. B. Thomas, C. F. Giffin, J. B. Thomas, C. F. Giffin, J. J. Pope, He man Michils, Fredrick Billings, William E Barren, George H. Roward, H. T. Teechmacher, John O. Earl, A. Hayward, A. Hayward, Milese Ellis, A. B. McCreery, Sanuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilnerding, William alvord, All of San Francisco.

Jaceb Kaum, of Porlland, Oregon.

BET The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis:

JAMES TODD, 324 Main st, All orders promptly filled,

WANTED.

Wanted for a Circular Saw Mill, A MAN COMPETENT TO BUN A CINCULAR Saw Mill. To a good band first-rate wages and stordy employment will be given. Apply to George Brobston, north side Market street, between Third

Wanted Immediately,
400 LAROBERS. Apply at the Mayor's office. Board Wanted

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE THERE ARE Ino others, or but few, for myself, wife, and two chiteren tone 7 years and the other 15 months old). Address R., Journal office. 86 33* Wanted,

A GOOD HOUSE-SERVANT AND NURSE. Must
A be we'l recommended Appy at S. S. Bush's
effice. Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.
a6 d3

Wanted.

I WISH TO RENT A SMALL DWELL
Washing to the street of the str WANTED.

GAVE MONEY BY PROGURING A SUBSTITUTE

before the draft. Apply to

No. 412 Main st. up stairs,

between Fourth and Fifth.

BOARD WARTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a single gentle man. Address L., P. O. Box 156. Wanted to Rent,

A DWELLING HOUSE CENTRALLY LOcated. Preferred on Jefferson. Address

B., Louisville P. O.

Wanted,
CUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS FOR ABMY
O AND NAVY.—We are paying the highest bountice for Substitutes and Volunteers for the Gunboat
service and all branches of the army. For further aformation apply to
O. A. CONROW. Recruiting Agent.
O. A. Who. 413 Main street ue stairs.
E3 66*
between Fourth and Fifth

Information Wanted. Information Wanted.

I AM AS YET UNABLE TO HEAR FROM OR
I find my son. Charles Olemeat, who has been lost
since the 25th day of July, 1864. He is in a deranged
state of mind from spilepit fits. He is 1 years old,
5 feet 6 Itches kigh, and black beard. Had on only
pasts and a shirt when be left (black sants, white
shirt, and a small hat). We are very anxious about
him in his helpiess state, and any one who can give
us any information of his whereabouts or his fate
will confer a great faver. I will pay any one well who
will take care of him and let me know where he is or
bring him to me. ring him to me. JOS. CLEMENT, Court Place,
Residence on the east side of Seventh street,
a3 (4" between Chestnut and Broadway.

Substitutes Wanted. THREE MEN WANTED TO GO AS SUBSTI-tutes. Men not liable to draft inquire at McEl-vong's Sixth-street House, Sixth and Market. a2 de O W. CARRIGAN, Recruiting Agent.

Wanted,
WOMAN (WHITE OB COLORED) TO WASH,
iron, and do general house-work. To one that
come well recommended liberal wages will be
d. Apply immediately to a2 d6 Wanted.

Wanted.

Price reduced. I will inform any person how made \$50,000 in two years time, and how they can make the same; also how any lady or gentleman ove sixteen years of age can make from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per

will be made, and good care taken of the pren Address Lock Box 34 Post-office. \$100 PER MONTH .- ACTIVE AND REnable agents in the Army and everywhere else in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and i risk. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, jy28 d3m*

Substitutes Wanted. SUBSTITUTES SUPPLIED! I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR SUBSTITUTES free from draft.

JOHN McOARTHY,

127 d3m Corner Fifth and Green sts. WANTED-SUBSTITUTES,

WO ABLE-BODIED MEN, EITHER WHITE or black, not liable to the draft. Apply at No. 3 Market, between Second and Third streats, south A School Wanted.

A NATIVE KENTUCKIAN, Having MUOH Chexperience in the management of first-class chools, especially female, desires to effect an arangement for the ensuing term, in some eligible loadron styling promise of permanence. Address 1916 dlm*

WENTER,
FIRST-BATE COLORED WASHWOMAR, free
or slave, without incurabrance. Apply to:
GEO. E. HEINSOHN,
m27 dtf East side Second bet. Green & Walnut.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OfHartford.

Ratio of Expenses to Receipts for eighteen years is even and nine-tenths per cent. A Company should show its Liabilities and ratio of Ex-venses as well as its Assets. People should investigate before insuring.

#88 This Company, organized in 1846 on a system entirely Mulual. There is no slook or guaranty function changes the profits, but all the surplus is samutify the credited to the policy holders as dividends, in proportion to the amount of renewals presidents, in proportion to the amount of renewals presidents after the first four years. These million four hunded and seventy thousand three hundred and sighty-two dollars have been paid to the families and creditors of decased members since the organization of the Company, and over two million four hundred and sixty eight thousand over two million four hundred and sixty eight thousand

OFFICE-Hamilton Bro's Bank Smilding, conner Sixth and Main streets, Room No. 11. jy 24eod Undertaker's Notice.



Three Years, Five Years,

SOLON PALMER,

36 West Fourth st, Cincinnatt, O.
Wilson & Peter, Wholesale Agents for Louisville
For sale by druggists generally. jy21 eodis26 BETHEL COLLEGE. WHE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the first Monday in Sestember with the following Faculty:

Bev. CEURGE HUNT, A. M., President and Prof. GRAY, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics E. J. MURPHY, Assistant in Preparatory and Liwith the advantages of an extensive and commo-lious building, a good Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and a valuable Library, the College pre-sents excellent facilities to students desirous of im-provement. The great aim of the Favulty will be a nigh standard of scholarship and a heatthful disgip-line. For particular information address Rev. Gronder Fluwr President Russellville, Kv. * To be supplied.

Chestnut St. Female Academy, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PETHE TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SES
is sion of this FBENOII and ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SOLHOLD Wednesday,
Sept. 14, at 1,615 Chestnut street. Miss Bonney and
Miss Dillaye, Principals. Particulars treen Circulars.

199 d2aw12&w.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Rich.Rare.andRacy! VERY BEAUTIFUL PIOTURE OF THE A hardsomest woman in the world; a peculiar rich colored photograph in oil, taken from life; beautiful to beheli. This is really a magnificent picture; a perfect gem. She is a bewitching beauty. Price fifty cents. Sent free by mail in a realed circular envelop. Address DAVIS & BEO. 1,232 Post office, Oincinnati. O. Shelby College, Kentucky

THE ENSUING SESSION OF THIS INSTITU-For information apply to the undersigned.

WM J. WALLEB, President.
Shelbyville, Ky., Aug. 4, 1864.—d15 HIDES.

1,000 GREEN SALTED HIDES in good con dition, on consignment and for sale by HOPKINS, SMITCH, & CO.
Second st, Main and Market.

ATTENTION, DEALERS!

FOR SALE-FOR RENT!

For Sale. WILL SELL THE PLACS ON WHICH I RE-SHIP on liberal terms. It is situated on Portland renue and Bank street, below Eighteenth street. It 27: feet front by 669 feet in depth, and has a good cla house, a well, a cistern, stable, poul-ry-house, to a number of truit and ornamental trees upon it.

Cave City Hotel for Rent

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL WILL BE RENT.

ED to the highest bidder. Applications must be accompanied by good vec mmendations as to ability to keep a first-class Hotel. Apply, unfil the first of keep a first-class Hotel. Apply, unfil the first of keep a first-class Hotel. Apply, unfil the first of keep a first-class Hotel. Apply, unfil the first of keep as did At Hunt, Morton, & Quigley's, as did Boom for Rent. ONE LARGE PRONT ROOM, WURNISHED OR by one or two young gentlemen. References give and required. Address a. B. C., Post-office. a8 d3*

Desirable Farm for Sale.

I WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN, #08
jeach, my Farm, three miles from Frankfort, on the Georgeown Turnpite contaiting I20 acres of excellent land, in a
state of cultivation having hear many tatting 120 acres of excellent last, in a sign he state of cultivation, having been managed to years with a view to its improvement overnents consist of good fencing (obisity of straide, a dwelling of nine rooms, all useful cleigs, such as stable; sheds, servant' hubings houe, ice keuse (now tull), a spring, ho do reservant of the consisting of the management of the ment of the management of the managemen

Apply to A. B. Temple, at Frankfort.
B. O. ANDERSON. Spring Wagon and Pony for Sale,

For Rent. A MEDIUM-SIZED STORE-BOOM, CEN.

For Sale, A SECOND-HAND BUGGY AND HARNESS A little repairing would render the buggy a most excellent and service able one. Price \$150 apply to THOS. J. GRIFFITHS, a6 d3 Jefferson at., bet. Ninth and Tenth.

For Sale,
ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND
best little FARMS in the county, conta'ning 16a acres and some poles, one
mile north of Jeffersontown, and abent of
miles from Leuisville, on the Taylorsville Tu
te Road. The place is well timbered, well-wa'er
twell improved with all necessary buildings.
ornsmepted with a variety of shade trees, shruy,
and flowers, and well supplied with all
the finest fruit which our climate produces
ghborhood is blessed with the best socie
nuches, and rehools in the State. ighborhood is blessed with the best shower, urches, and febools in the State. Ihe Stock, Farm, Utensile, and Cr ps are all for le. Pessession given immediately if required. I will take in payment city property, cash, and time stee. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises. GEO. McCURDY.

For Sale,

A SUBSTANTIAL, DOUBLE-SEAT, SHIFTINGA TOP BUGGY, with Harnoss. Apply at Clarke
Bradley's, opposite Galt House. 25 d3* For Sale Cheap,

A FAMILY ROCKAWAY HORSE, with ROCKAWAY and HACNESS complete Free \$250. Inquire at No. 403 Main street between Fourth and Fifth, over LOCHARO'S Trunk Stope, or at 622 Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. FOR SALE.

For Sale Cheap--- Cash and Time. Of Sale Offcap -- Cash and 1110 1110.

Of FEET FRONT BY 200 FEET DEEP TO A seenue, between Eighteenth and Mineteenth streets, and near the residence of Eobt. Baird, Esq. On one lot here is a new two story fram dwelling house with six rooms, good cellar, and in the rear a new frame stable, all built one year ago—large garden attached—the ether two lots vacant. Terms \$4,500-\$3,500 cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and line. est and lien. Inquire of F S. Siegel, Instrument-Maker, 413 Third street, between Josepson and Green \$1 d6

For Sale or Rent.

WISHING TO MOVE TO LOUISwille, I will selor reat my FARM, on
the oblioriver, six miles above Gloverport, Ky., convaiding 676 acres of bottom
land, 39 acres in cultivation, 20 acres in meadow and
the belance in other or ps. The buildings are new,
comprising a good dwelling barns, stables, hay press,
sheds, and tenant honses. I wish to sell the hay (secured in barns and stacks), the growing crops, stock,
and farming implements. Address od farming implements. Address jy30 d12° JAS. & STEPHENS Cloverport, Ky. A GOOD LITCLE FARM, CONTAINING 136
ACCOUNT ALL THE FARM, CONTAINING 136
ACCOUNT ALL THE FARM, CONTAINING 136
First rate water—good frout and good buildings
of all sorts—in Oldham county, one mile from
Buckner Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort
E. R.—which I will exchange for greenbacks. Apply
to R. Marco, on the premises of intheir Howard

which I will exchange for greenbacks. Apply Mason, on the premises, or tuther Howard ville. 1929 dtm? ROB'T MASON. TWO EXTEA FINE ROUKAWAY
HORSES, sound and perfectly gentle. Can
be seen at Miller & Leonard's stables, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

For Sale or Rent,

LOCULT GROVE, SITUATED ON THE
Bardstewn road, in a healthy and delife lightful neighborhood, three miles from
Cooms, a good cellar, cistern, and all necessary outunidings, and an abundance of water. There are
nearly 5 acres of land, well improved with a fine garien and choice fruit trees. There is also on the
premises an excellent Brick School house (40 feet by
24), with deaks and seats of modern improvement sufdicient to accomme date over 60 pusils. th deeps and seas of model tampovement and to accomme date over 50 supils.

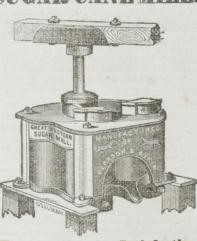
urther particulars apply to Osborn & McAteer,
1 Jefferson street, or to the underigned, on the
1 JAMES MEBUENIE.

TOBACCO DEALERS. HOLYOKE & ROGERS TOBACCO FACTORS Seneral Commission Merchann

NO. 162 WATER ST. NEW YORK.
Advances will be made on shipments to show
N. E. MILTON & CC.,
CZ dist?

NO. 322 Main st., Louisville, R. R. ATKINSON & CO., 'sbason Factor & Commission Marsha NO. 22 BROAD STREET, KEW YOUR. DVANCES WILL BE MADE ON SELFEE A to above address or to Liverpool, by 9. W. The as & Co., No. 122 West Main street 212 dbs:

PEARSON&AIKIN'S GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM



Warranted to give Satisfaction Money Returned upon Receipt of the Mill.

We are manufacturing THERE SIZES, both Horizon-il and Upright. Nos.land 2 Are our late improved apright Mills, constructed very simple, yet for ease, capacity, and durability they cannot be excelled.

We manufactured and sold a large number of these Mills last season. All worked well and gave perfect No.8 Is the very latest improved Horizontal Mill, which is also simple. It is different from all other mills, and cannot be surpassed for ease and strength. Oall and examine our stock before purchasing else. or further particulars or circulars address us at Econdery, south side of Main, between Twelfth

PEARSON & AIRIN, ilseod2m&w3m Kentucky Agency for the Graefenberg Company of New York.
THE FIRM OF WHOM WE ARE SUCCESSORS
were appointed by the New York Graefenberg ATTENTION DEALERS!

1,000,000 of Grase, OHOIGE BRANDS, of process of the trade at old prices. Also constantly on hand affine lot of Manufactured Tobacco. Big Lig. Fine-cut Obewing (in following the first age which our predecessors met with, together with their state. To this end, we shall at all times be prepared to the Skince, only at which such and bulk), a variety of Pipes, 2c., only at whole and bulk), a variety of Pipes, 2c., only at whole state in the state of the Medicines, induce us to push their sale. To this end, we shall at all times be prepared to fill orders at as low prices as the Ompany designed to fill orders at the beak their money. Average 2 bottles is all the state of the state o

MEDICAL.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affect tions, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pus-tules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrotious infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it bursts out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the sto-

Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.
Dr. Eobert M. Freble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th
September, 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case
of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by
the persevering use of our Sarasparilla, and also a
dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the
same: says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

stantly.

Bronchoccic, Goitre or Swelled Neck.
Zebulon Sloan, of Pr. spect, Texas, write: "Three
bottles of your Sarsaparilla curved me from a Goitre—
a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered
from over two years."

nale derangement."
Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A langerous overian tumor on one of the females in my amily, which had defied all the remedies we could mploy, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla, Our physician thought nothing but extiration could afford relief, but advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cut-

Rheumatism. Gout, Liver tomplaint.
INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
DR. J. O. AYER—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Eleannetism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epliepsy.

Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicina. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous actions, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the poople, and we are required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Hones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to use where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our spaced are will not admit them. Some of them may be founding

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., 17 codeowly Lowell, Mass.

FOR DYSENTERY

Diarrhea. DIXON'S AROMATIC

BLACKBERRY

CARMINATIVE Is the only safe and sure cure. It contains no opium or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases. Use no Cholera mixtures or unt-ful compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you

can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

Ask for Dixon's Blackberry Carmina-TIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bot tle. Prepared only by M. J. Davidon Solo Proprietor, CINCINNATI.

For sale by all respectable druggists.

Price, (old style, 35 cts.) 25c., 50c. and \$1. per Bottle. Galen's Head Dispensary. VENEREAL DISEASES, 400 E And all Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both sexes. Just published.

A BIRDICAL REPORT.
Thirteenth edition contact. Thirteenth edition, containing so pages and 60 flue pietes and engravings, on a new method of treating Vinnerman Diseases, including Syphilis in all its stages, Google prices, Gleet, Stricture, Varioccele and Hydroceia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT HIEROURY; containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WRAES, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Inquestency, &c., and the secret infirmities of youth and Emissions of the Kidney, Bladder, &c., and the secret infirmities of youth and Emissions, Sexual Debility, Inquestency, &c., and the secret infirmities of youth and Emissions of the Stricture of the Company of the

DFFICE-314 Fifth street, between Ei rson, west side.
To insure safety to all letters direct to
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
mar5 codem
Draver 247, Louisville, Ev mar5 eod6m FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

there shall be no lack of expence or energy on his part to procure the necessary information and subscription to render the work as much solicitation before inserting their advertisements, and some refuse altogether, is something we cannot understand. A better medium than a Directory cannot be thought of, for it is a book that strangers as well as citizens have constantly to use. We hope that the Directory for 1864 and 1865 will give some idea of the immense business of our city by the advertisements of our large firms, and that the proprietor who has had the enterprise to undertake such a precarious job will be better rewarded in a pecuniary way than his predecessors. Mr. Edwards requests us to urge upon those who have any doubts as to their names, or any other information, having been omitted, to forward the same to Box 887, Post-office, or call at the office, 318 Fourth

the Memphis Branch road, last week.

Some time since, Governor Bramlette appointed Mr. James P. Flint a commissioner and agent to look after and ascertain the number of slaves who have left Kentucky and entered the service of the United States in other States. We are happy to learn that Mr. Flint has been very successful in tracing a large number who have enlisted at Clarksville, Tennessee, and at other points, who will now be credited to our State. He has uniformly been treated with courtesy, and his labors, aided by those who have command of colored regiments. Mr. Flint contemplates visiting Frankfort to day for the purpose of making a full report to the Governor, and from that document, when made public, we shall be able to find how many men will be credited on the quota of Kentucky, and many owners will be able to ascertain from Mr. Flint the whereabouts of their runaway

The Second Kentucky cavalry regiment has been very actively on duty during the past month. It left Nashville for Decatur on the 9th of July, and on the 10th started with Major-General Rousseau on his Alabama raid. Upon again entering our lines, near Powder Springs, it started for Marietta, and was afterwards sent to relieve General Stoneman, who was guarding Sweetwater river. On the 26th, with rations and forage for three days, it started on another raid, and crossed the Chattahoochie, eight miles below Campbellton. On account of the jaded condition of the horses, a great many of the mea were sent back, at different stages of the march, and finally Lieut. A. Garli z was ordered to take charge of them to Lost Mountain, which they reached on the last day of

A FATAL ACCIDENT .- A sad accident .occurred yesterday morning on the down passenger train over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Mr. Wm. Small, a young gentleman well known in this city, while attempting to step from a rear to a forward coach, lost his balance and fell between the two cars. The rear part of the train passed over his body, mangling it in a horrible manner, and producing instant death. We understand that the remains of the unfortunate man arrived in the city last night on the evening

New Music.-A ballad of rare beauty has just been published by Mr. William McCar-Gently, so Gently, the Roughly Made Bier," or 'Burial at Camp," the words by Mrs. E. We have no doubt that this ballad will become one of the most popular of the many beautiful airs which have been inspired by the thrilling incidents of the battle-field. Mc-Carrell has brought it out in his usual excellent style.

LOUISVILLE TO BE FORTIFIED .- We unde stand that on Saturday afternoon the City Council had a called session, and authorized the Mayor to employ four hundred laborers, to place the fortifications around Louisville in immediate repair. The military authorities made a request that the city might be placed in a state of defence, and the city fathers promptly acted upon the view and request

We learn that Lieutenant C. C. Adams, so long known as the efficient Adjutant on the staff of the Post Commandant of Louisville, has tendered and had his resignatlon accepted. He retires to private life, bearing with him the well wishes of the hosts of friends won while acting in his official ca-

ABREST OF DESERTERS .- Wm. Siperd, of company H, 22d Ohio volunteers, was arrested in the city on Saturday, charged with being a deserter. Granville Pruett, a private of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, was arrested in Margow, Kentucky, on Saturday morning, and forwarded to this city as a deserter. Both are now confined in prison.

[Special Correspondence to the Louisville Journal.] DETROIT, August 4, 1864. You will see by the papers of this city the

proceedings of the Western Union Press. ATTACK ON A TRAIN .- About sundown on There were not as many papers represented Saturday evening the down freight train over as we had anticipated, but enough to insure success to the undertaking, and establish a nucleus around which all the Western newspaper presses will find it to their interest to gather. While it is very much to be regretted that the meeting was not more generally attended, it is hardly to be wondered at, for we have been in operation over two years, and have accomplished so little, that many who felt a great interest in its success have almost despaired of effecting any good through its influence. We have, however, now elected a President who will infuse energy and life into the Association, and it will not be long before the entire West will feel its benefits.

The proprietors of the two papers here have left nothing undone which could contribute to the pleasure and comfort of those present, and the genial and generous hospitality showered upon us can never be effaced from our remembrance. Among other things, they procured "The Forester," a fine boat of three hundred tons burden, and a delightful band of music, and took us up the Detroit river into Lake St. Clair, and around the enchanting spot so appropriately named Belle Isle, and the station. He claimed to be a citizen, and after this we went down the river some dozen miles, stopping at Fort Wayne. A delightfully refreshing breeze contributed very ma erislly to the enjoyment of the trip. The Datroit river is a magnificent stream; its waters, coming from the great chain of our Northern lakes, and forming the connecting-link betrains over the road and burn them, then lay | tween Huron and Erie, are as clear as crystal and destroy it. Their first attempt was un- are not high, was an exceedingly beautiful successful, and the entire programme was and diversified scene as our boat floated upon marked with failure. They were well aware | their bosom. A sumptuous table was spread that the passenger train was well guarded, in the saloon for administering to our creature and by the escape of the freight train | comforts, but very few of us felt like doing warned of the danger, and preparations made | licious wines, for we had already partaken of to resist an attack. They had no desire to a bountiful dinner given to us at the Biddle

We were the recipients of the greatest attention from many citizens, but to Messrs. ed with the roads about Woodburn, and he | Conover and Scripps, of the Advertiser, and was on his return to his home. His state- Walker and Barnes, of the Free Press, we are carrying him to Bowling Green, turned him | but express the common feeling of all their over to the military authorities there for dis- guests in saying that they have their reward sal. The citizens of Woodburn were ex- in the assurance that their considerate kindpecting the guerillas to make a raid into their | ness enabled us to pass one of the most detown during the night. The gang is presumed lightful days of our lives. The friendly into be the same one that plundered Auburn, on | tercourse between the members of the Western Union Press thus happily inaugurated will, I trust, be frequently renewed, and NEW CITY DIRECTORY .- The publisher of | while they all become better acquainted and the new City Directory has determined that enjoy the pleasures of social intercourse, it must be the means of toning down the asperities which sometimes characterize their po litical disquisitions, and elevating the charac perfect as a book of this kind can be made. | ter of our newspapers. I shall leave Detroit Why some of our business men require so with regret, and carry with me the most pleasing recollections of its kind and hospitable inhabitants.

The Danville Tribune of Friday conains the following items of news: The 35 h Kentucky mounted infantry, Col. Starling commanding, which was stationed for a few days at this point, has been ordered to Bardstown, Ky. This regiment has done excellent service in the Green river country operating against the guerillas.

We understand that Capt. Wm. Goodloe has succeeded in getting a credit of two hundred and seventy-five negroes who are enlisted as soldiers at Camp Nelson from this county. We understand that there is yet a credit due us at District headquarters sufficient to swell the number to three hundred at least. We understand that D. H. Rowe, of this

county, was killed on the Little South Rolling Fork, in Casey county, near the Boyle line, on Saturday last, in a shooting affirm with James Minor and son, also of this country. The deceased was shot by the elder Mitter be between them any legical relation nor, and lived only ten minutes. We could not learn the origin of the difficulty. On Sunday and Monday last light showers of rain fell in this section—the first we have had for several weeks. A heavy soaking rain

fell on yesterday which will materially bene-

fit the growing crops. The August term of the Boyle Circuit Court convened on Tuesday last, Judge F. T. Fox, presiding. We notice quite a number of distinguished gentlemen of the legal profession from abroad in attendance. The old docket, we understand, is quite large. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Scott, for murder, transferred from the Mercer Circuit Court, is set for Monday part.

set for Monday next. On Sunday last several of our cicizens were On Sunday last several of our cluzens were notified that the interest of Boyle county required them to report at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the county, on Monday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. They did so, and got a respite until Tuesday morning, but during the day (Monday) they were released unconditionally. They were not notified of any charges against them, nor were they goggizant of the object of the summans.

We are requested to republish the following order, which we do for the information of our subscribers who are interested in knowing its provisions:

LEXINGTON, KY, July 24, 1864. I. It is known that many slaves in Kentucky have left their owners without intend-ing to enter the service of the United States, and that they have resorted to the towns or are roving about the country. In all such cases it is only necessary for the owners of such refugees to report to the Provost Marshel and make known their wish for their slaves to be placed in the service, and it will be the duty of the Provost Marshals to arrest such re ugees and deliver them for enlist-ment. The commander of the District of Kentucky will give such further directions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions

II. Information has been received that persons are in the habit of coming into Kentucky with a view of persuading slaves to ran away and pasa into the free States bordering on the Dhio, where they are enlisted for the bounties thereof. In such cases the State of Kentucky fails to receive credit on their quota of troops.
The military authorities, as well as all Provost Marshals in the State, are ordered, and take possession of all such negroes and del order that they may be enlisted in Kentucky

this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adj', Gen.

John Grigg, Esq., died very suddenly at Philadelphia last Tuesday, of apoplexy. He was in the seventy-second year of his age. rell, of 310, Jefferson street, entitled, "Bear Mr. Grigg was a native of Cornwall, Eag., and emigrated to this country at a very early age. After following the sea for a time, and A. B. Mitchell, and the music by Chr. Mathias. filling situations in Ohio, Kentucky, and at Richmond, Va., he moved to Philadelphia in 1816 and engaged in the publishing business. He was very successful in trade, and retired several years since with a very large fortune. The present firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co. are the successors of the old firm of Grigg & Elliott, of which Mr. Grigg was the senior member. The deceased was an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

The Rev. Daniel Waldo, who died at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 30th ult., was nearly one hundred and two years old, having been born in September, 1762. He graduated at Yale College in 1796, and soon after entered the ministry in the Congregational Church. In 1850 he was elected Chaplain in the House of Representatives. He had been remarkably strong and healthy, having frequently within the past year preached two sermons in one Sunday. For some days prior to his death he had been suffering from an affection of the throat, and his death was not unexpected. By bis decease the number of Revolutionary pensioners is reduced to eleven.

Deep Bottom, the place secured by the recent advance on the James river, is four miles nearer to Richmond than Malvern Hill. It is only twelve miles from that city by the New Market road. It is the key to the high and heathful piece of country immediately south and east of Richmond, and between that city and White Oak Swamp.

The new stamp duties took effect on Four political prisoners were received the first of this month, and it concerns everyat Barracks No. 1, on Saturday, from Bullitt | body to know that all receipts for amounts county, Ky. Their names are Robert Davis,

James M. Garrett, Craven Garrett, and
Greenup Garrett. We did not learn the

charges preferred against them.

Greenup Garrett. We did not learn the

charges preferred against them.

EMPLOYMENT.

On the 6 h August, W.M. T. Phillipps, I. w. c.

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And relatives are invited to attend.

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On the 6 h August, W.M. T. Phillipps, I. w. c.

And the residence, in Paris, Ky., on Saturday, 30th of July, Mrs. Many A. Owings, wile of Dr. Thomas W. Owings, decembed, and daughter of the late William Hickman, of Bourbon.

And relatives are invited to attend.

On the 6 h August, W.M. T. Phillipps, I. w. c.

And MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing.

And relatives are invited to attend.

On the 6 h August, W.M. T. Phillipps, I. w. c.

And MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing.

Frank out train to a sort distance of the late William Hickman, of Bourbon.

We give below Mr. Swinton's explanation of the repulse of Petersburg:

At the threshold of this examination, however, a word should be premised touching the plan of attack determined upon for the operations of Saturday. Although Petersburg out the said to be under size the action of commanding position held by the enemy For this purpose we have a massing of troop ne of battle, but a powerful concentration force on an individual print—the line of bat-tle proper, co-operating only so far as to di-vert attention, and employ the enemy by a general artillery firing. We this see the whole momentum of the action, and the whole

agard of the result individuated in the corp to which the duty of assault is assigned.
In this state of facts it would seem to be the the invariable practice of the great command ers, to select for the storming column the elite of the army, and to take the supporting forces, as well as those destined for special service a best in the army. The action of Saturday dee not seem to have been planned in coa-ormity with this principle. The portion of ur line fronting the key-point of the enemy's nosition has been for some time held by the th army corps. It was, therefore, General Burnside who conducted the mining opera-tions for the destruction of the fort in his front, and his troops would naturally form the asilting column unless other dispositions Now, with no desire to undertake the ungracious task of comparison, but with the sim-

purpose of stating a matter of fact essen tial to the correct appreciation of all the ele-ments that enter into the question, it is due to say that the 9th corps can not only not be considered the elite corps of the army, but i really considered far from equal to others that might be mentioned—unequal, for instance, to the 2d, or the 5th, or the 6 h. This, again, not in the least intended to convey any imold 9th corps, than which there never was better, has been reduced by hard work to a mere nucleus, with which has been agglome rated (not fused) a mass of new, hererogeneous, and inferior material. The 1 nivision is largely composed of heavy a tillery, dismounted cavalry, &c.; the 4th composed exclusively of blacks. But what i self, is the mode in which the selection was made, for it appears that the choice of post of honor was fixed by casting lots. he evening before," says a correspondent the division commanders of the corps have drawn lots for the position in the attacking column. The 1st division (Ledlie's) won the ead, and so headed the attack this morning." When such a mode of determining such uestion is adopted, need it be wondered that ractions chance should turn up the poores mmander for such a duty as was assigned

If then, in view of this circumstance, it b asked why another selection was not made, an answer does not readily present itself. There is, however, in Carnov's remarkable work, De la Defence des Places Fortes, a noteworthy passage that touches closely the very matter in hand. "The reason why our assaults occasionally fail," says he, "are, in my opinion, various. In the first place, it is rule that the troops immediately on duty near the spot generally storm or do whatever service may be required. These troops may be most unfit for it, and, by this mode, to good old custom is done away of employin renadiers or chosen men for occasions of diculty. There are no troops in the that can be taken indiscriminately for bri liant services, and undoubtenly non-more so than for storming works. Be sides, the efficer to whom the command falls may be very unfit for the particular service." It will be noted that Carnot characerizes this species of military etiquette by which "troops immediately on duty or near the spot" are made the storming party, as one of the causes "why assaults fail" The divisions of the 9th corps, troops "immediately on duty and near the spot," were made the assaulting column; they were of inferior quality; they failed. Now, whether there be whatsoever, is left for the individual judg Of one fact there can, unhappily, be no mistake: the conduct of those troops to whom was assigned the glorious duty of carrying

the enemy's position was as disgraceful as it proved disastrous to themselves. No somer had the momest of attack arrived than the rightful blunder of employing such material secome apparent. The position to be carried ne moment of the shock of consternation aused by the explosion, and marked by the tmost prompatude, impetuosity, and elan required that the attacking column should push on to the main rebel line. This was or he crest of the hill, whose commanding mportance has been before mentioned. But in place of this, the ill-disciplined division which had the advance huddled into the crater made by the explosion of the fort, and before even the semblance of attack was made, allowed the enemy ample time to recover from his surprise and direct all his energies to the defence. Then followed two r three pseudo-assaults, made feebly, with nt order or ensemble, or any character of sality. The supporting division on the right deed carried a partial outer line, weakly held, and took a few prisoners; but this is the one bright spot that lights up an aff ir otherwie of backness all compact. After the re-pulse of the colored division, all sem-plance of offensive effort ceased; blacks and whites tumbled pell mell into the holow of the exploded earth works—a slaughter pen, in which shells and bombs, rain Falling to advance, it soon, proved almost qually difficult to retreat to the line they had formerly heid. Partice of tens and twenter grawled and ran back as best they could. was noon, it appears (five or six hours after he evident failure of the attack), before the

the evident failure of the attack) before the order to retire was given; but it was then too late. The consequence was that the majority seem to have been taken prisoners; how many no returns yet specify. The total loss of the rebels is counted at about a thousand.

In thus analyzing the foundation of the public despondency created by the repulse of last Saturday, it has been impossible to shut out the acknowledgment that it is in part at least, only too well grounded. But parham east, only too well grounded. But perhapene of the most discouraging aspects of the natter attaches not so much to the immediate matter attaches not so much to the immediate escals of the engagement as to the ulterior consequences as they are likely to appear in he action of the enemy. The receil logimens who have been trying the issue of the fate of Petersburg will not fail to draw their own inductions from the upshot. Uncer the most favorable circumstances, with the rebel force reduced by the contractions of the rebel force reduced by two great detach-ments, we failed to carry their lines. Will they not conclude that the 25,000 men that he works of Petersburg? Will they not con-lude, that, if they were able thus to hold their wn with the force of from eight en to twenty housand men sent to the north side of the eve operations elsewhere; and may we no expect to see it join the column of Breckin age and Early with a view to attempt still

e audacious enterprises on the soul of the Perhaps, on the other hand, we may find our advantage in the temerity which the late chel success is likely to inspire. Lee can do nuck by prudence and boldness, but he must commit no faults, for if he does there is an nemy warily watching his opportunity.

Lee's entire force in Virginia to-day does not exceed sixty thousand men, and he can not hope to add to it. With a faultless mangement, he may be able to hold the lines of Petersburg while he annoys the borders with costile incursions. This may dictate on our part the abandonment of the greater military perations for a time; but to infer, as many to, that the action of Saturday has ended pe summer campaign, is to overpass the warnay shift, but the action itself will go on. ebels from their position in Northern Vi ginia and Maryland, and the combination afoot seem to indicate this is Gen. Gran. main business on hand. WM. SWINCON.

WOMEN TO AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T On the 7th inst., WILLIAM W., son of the late Geo. A. and Eliza A. Small, aged 18 years and 6 months. The funeral services will be haid at the residence of is uncle, James Small, on Brook street, beyon broadway, this evening at 5% o'clock. Friends are quaintances of the deceased and family are invite a ttend without further notice.

On the morning of the 7th inst, at ten minutes by ore 7 o'clock, John W. Redding, in the 54th year o'clock, John W. Redding, in the 54th year o'clock. DIED,

lage.
The funeral services will take place from his late idence on Seventh street, between Chestnut and oadway, this (Monday) afterneon at 40 clock. The ends of the family are invited to attend without the control of the same of the family are invited to attend without the control of the same ends of the lamily are invited to attend without rither notice.

In the battle of Tepelo, Mississippi, on the 14th of ily, 1864, tientenant Over P. O'BRIEN, commanding impany M. Faulkner's 2d (rebo) Keatnerly ovalry, as instantly killed by newkey the satisfactoring his and and breast. He was in his 20th year.

At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, August 7, 1854, and B. Billon, caughter of Patrick and Mary P. Fillon, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 2t days.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from the residence of the parents, on Jefferson and from the residence of the parents, on Jefferson at the filled the f NOTICES OF THE DAY.

Old papers for sale at the counting-

room of the Journal office. We direct the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messas. J. I Gilbert & Co. wherein he proposes to sell public auction a rare collection of oings. Among this collection will many of the finest efforts of some of our most distinguished artists. Such an opportunity as this to purchase fine pictures is seldom pro sented in this city. The sale will take place at eight o'clock to-night.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE. KY., 1 August 3, 1864. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department quiring that during the time some one should be appointed to fill his place, I have therefore appointed Col. A. Y. Johnson to discharge the duties of said office of Chief Engineer so long as the circumstances may requir it. A! persons connected with the Fire Department are directed to recognize Col. Johnson as Oblet Engineer, and obey all orders he may give as uch. [a4 d3] WM. KAYE, Mayor.

WHOLESALB MILLINERY GOODS .- Otis & Co.'s wholesale millinery house at 516 Main street, up-stairs, is well supplied with a full line of staple and fancy millinery goods. They have a full line of plain, black, and fancy-edged velocities. vet ribbons, bonnet ribbons, quilled ribbons, laces, head-nets, and trimmed hats, which they sell with as much pleasure as when goods were not advancing so rapidly. jylouf

calte's Reports Decisions Court of Appeals Price \$5; price by mail \$5 35. For sale by jy9 d17* S. C. BULL, Frankfort, Ky. Wall paper and window shades-a large stock always on hand—new goods con-stantly receiving, at Wm. F. Wood's, Third

street above Main.

Now READY-The fourth volume of Met-

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN-From the ton ofter fatal effects of Summer Complaint or Chol era Infantum by administering in time Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. No better or surer remedy can be found for Diarrhæa, Dysentery, Cramps, or Cholera, being quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief.
Sold in Louisville by R. A. Robinson & Co., Edw. Wilder, and by Druggists generally. Mon, Wed, & Sat-8, 10, 13.

Maguire's Compound Extract Bonne Figure 3 Coinpoune Arrace Boune Flant.

FINE GREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE. I has acquired both here and throughout the Arraies of the West and South as a remedy for Diarrkea, Dysentery, and all relaxed condition of the bowels, almost precludes the secessity of advertising it in this city; but as there are many strangers in our midst who may be suffering from these complaints, caused either by change of climate, water, or food, we would remain them that this medicine possesses Mopham & Bro. No. 81 North Second street. Propered only by J. & O. MAGUIKE, Chemists as Druggists, southwest corner of Second and Olistreets, and sold by all druggists. Boware of courtes felts. Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & CO. m.28 t, w. ast& wen.

GEO. R. PATTON. GRAIN DEALER PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 120 Fourth st., bet. Main and the Biver, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Proposals for Loan

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1854.

Notice is haveby given that subscriptions will be recoived by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assitant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1854, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent ger anum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867. om August 15, 1867.
The Notes will be issued in the denominations of fit, one hundred, one thousand, an ve thousand doliars, and will be issued in blank, o syable to order, as may be directed by the sub cribers.
All subscriptions must be for fifty collars, or some multiple of fitty dollars.
Duplicate certificates will be irsued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the original sertificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be lest with the fiver receiving the deposit. to he forwarded to this

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and



CASH ASSETS 1st July \$3,275,000 DW ELLING - HOUSES insured for three or five

iy30 dim - No. 416 north side Main street Astrology and Alchymy. A LL THOSE DESIROUS OF Having Their A fature unveiled may be gratified by applying by letter, enclosing five dollars with a lock of their hair, also giving a description of their appearance, color of their eyes, and when and where born. They may also binin for the sum of twenty five dollars a receipt for the preservation of their vouthful appearance until the west advanced neried of life.

C. W. WALTHER (Letely of Thes. H. Latkin & Co., Saint Louis), COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT. No. 32 Broadway, New York.

Will MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CON signments or to his correspondents in Bremen London, Liverpool, Amsterdam, Rosterdam, And LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC CEMENT

E.McHARRY

manufacturers and Wholesale Deales. OFFICE-No. 142 Wall street, Louisville OFFICE-No. 123 with street, Louisville Extended.

N. B.—This is the only genuine Louisville Extended "J. Noumas of Company of the Company of

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER & BRO Commission Merchants. No. 175 Fearl st., NEW YORK.

(ASH ADVANCES MADE WHEN DESIRED OF
Consignments of Loai Tobecco, Flour. Wool, Fore
and other produce.

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Rank of North America, New York;
Mesers. Moses Taylor & Go., "
Mesers. H. D. Newcomb & Bro., Louisville:
Officens' Bank
may1) dimis

wing-named stave: MOSE, about 15 years of age, black color, weighs replevin bond.

1922 d20*

W. PHELPS S B. C.

E. L. HYATT. SEBO. S. SHITE. S. J. STATE
EYATT, SHITH, & CO.,
Wholesale and Betail Desicrs in
PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, MARTFORD CITY, & CANNEL CCAL,
SIG Main st., bet. Second and Third, north side.
and alway.

George Winder's Administrator, In Chancery.
George Winder's Oreditors, &c., In Chancery.

THIS IS A SUIT BROUGHT TO SETTLE THE estate of George Winder, deceased. All the creditors are hereby actified to file their claims with the under signed, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September, 1854.

THU. P. SMITH, Commissioner, at d2&w2

Iouisville Chancery Court. SUNDRIAS—
200 cases Oysters, 1 and 2 lb cans;
50 "Lobsters, 1 and 2 lb cans;
50 "Ilo'clock Lunrh," 1 av d 2 lb cans;
15 "Sardines, ¼ and ½ oves;
160 doz Lerington Mutsad, ¼, ¼, and 1 lb cans;
55 cases Comberland Sauxe;

WOODBUFF & CO., alds 224 Main, bet Second and Third.

AMUSEMENTS!

ROWNING CONTRACTOR DANRICES

GREAT SHOW

GRAND CONSTELLATION, ONE MAMMOTE Monday, August 15, 1854. AT THE CORNER OF SECOND AND GRAY STS And every succeeding Afternoon and Evening during the week, at 2 and 8 o'clock.

MRS DAN RICE, Her hirst appearance in this city, assisted by the emilent attaints,

PROFESSOR STOKES AND FAMILY.

In the catalogue of animal intellect developed by whilosophical training is unlocated by the catalogue of animal intellect developed by the catalogue of a single state of the catalogue of the cat 22d. and New Albany Tuesday. August 231.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS; CHILDREN 25 CENTS.
au6 dl3 J. E. WARNER, Agent.

Woodlawn Race Course, LOUISVILLE, KY. STATE C

DEGULAR BUNNING MEETING FOR THE Monday, October 10, 1864,

And continue six days. FIRST RAUE. Association. Five or more subscriber to stakes. To name and close August 15, 1864.

SAME DAY-SEOVAD BAUE.

Mile Heats (all ages); purse.

Three Mile Heats (all ages); purse.

WEDNESDAY, OUTOBER 12. Mile Heatz (all ages); purse... ERIDAY, OUTOBER 14. We, the subscribers, agree to run a mile heats, for Colts and Filles, aye woodlawn Association Course \$2 forfeit; \$1,000 added by Association of the condition of the

.. g1.500 W. E. MILTON, Sec'y.

BY J. V. GILBERT & CO., 418 MAIN STREET.

THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, August 8th, at o'clock, we will sell, at our Auction Booms, large and splendid assortment of OIL PAINTINGS AND STEEL ENGRAVINGS RICHLY PLATED SILVERWARE,

AUCTION SALES

of every description.

J. V. GILBERT, Anotioneer,
418 Main st. BY J. V. GILBERT & CO., 418 MAIN STREET.

ON THIS (MONDAY) MOBNING, August 8, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our Auction-Rooms, a lot of second hand Furniture, coesisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash-stands, Carpetings, and Kitchen-Furniture. J. V. GILBERT, Auctioneer.

BY J. V. GILBERT & CO. ARGESALE OF SELECT AND NEW FURNI-L'AURE, at the residence, No. 508 First street, between Green and Walnut, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wedneedsy, the 10th inst. consisting of Rosewood Parlor set complete, Parlor, Dining-room, and Cham-ber Carpets, Mes-wood and Mabogany Bureaus, and Cloved Washetsness, Bedsteads, Mattressos, and Bed Furniture, Tables, Table Ware, Chalis, Kitchen Range, a fire Cow and Caif, and the most desirable Residence in the city for rent-all at auction. as C3 as though the crisis was past.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. VALUABLE TWEEFIH STREET BUILDING LOT AT AUGTION. ON WEDESDAY AFTERNOON, August 10 O at 4 o'clock, we will seil, on the premises, of Twelfth street, west s de, communicing 115 feet from south of Main, a desirable unimproved Lot of Grand 32% jest pront by 100 days.

Control by 105 deep.

SSM: estront by 105 deep.

Titio per ect. Terms at silo

D. G. HENEY & CO.,

Anothoneers. BY S. G. HENRY & CO. CONDEMNED ARTICLES at HOSPITAL BRANCH

A, COENER OF NINTH AND RROBDWAY, AT ADDTION O'clock, we will se'l, as above, by order or Dr A, P. Watson, Surgeon U. S. V. I., in charge— I'm Bentreads; Wood Brakeads; Tinwate; Stowes; Stove Pipe; Chairs; Castings; 1,600 Bottes; and other conference articles.

Immediately after the above, at the Hospital Branch 8, corner of Fitteenth and Main streets— 200 Wooden Bedsteads; Tinware; S.oves, tots, and other concentral articles Terms cash (U. S currency). S. G. HENRY & OO.,

SPECIAL TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES By THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

DryGoods, StockGoods, Boots, Shoes, &c, &c.

ON TUMSDAY, 9th August, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell, at Acction-Rooms, 532 Main street, 200 cases Books and Shoes, core sting of a great variety of iresh goods for men's, women's, boys', louths', and children's wear. N THURSDAY, 11th August, at 9% o'clock A. M. avariety of Dry Goods; also balance of a retained of Dry Goods, Trimmings, &c. At 11% o'clock, invelose of Over Coats, heavy Ne hirts and Drawers, Jackets, Hats, &c.

T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneer

will be made known on day of sale. BY S. G. HENRY & CO. Special Notice to Clothing Merchants.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8. at 10½ o'clock,
we will sell, at Auction-Booms—
100 black Beaver over Costs;
70 extra black do do;
80 super Tricot do;
50 Geni's black Froxk Costs;
110 Geni's black Froxk Costs;
230 heavy Satinet over-Costs;
230 havy Satinet over-Costs;
250 pair Mon's faccy Cassimore Pauts;
60 pair Youthe extra do;
250 pair Men's lined Satinet do. Also full Cassimere and half Suits and other desirs le suck in the Clothing liee, all fresh and regula took. At 10 o'clork, a varie v of Piece Goods, Trimmings and No ions, gray Woo len Stirts, Flannel Shirs, and Woollen Socas. S. C. HENRY & CO.,

86 d3 BY DUNGAN & JENNINGS. ON TUESDAY MORNING, August 9, at 10 o'clowill be sold at AUCTION, at our Kooms, 419 J ferson atreet, so with side, between Fourth and Fifus as at 10 WO OUTLAGES AND LOTE AND LOTE AND LOTE BEAL VACANT LOTE—A substantial Frame C tage and lot, on the east side of Fifteenth steet, it ween Market and Jeberson, second tene ment no

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PAR-LOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, HORSES, COWS. BAY, COBN, AND FABMING IMPLEMENTS
AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, will be soud, at the residence of Mr. Benson ormsby, in Jeffersen courfy, near the Point, on the shelbyville Turnpike, six miles from the city, his en the Bonsehold et ec. 8, c. nsisting of elegant rose wood. Sele can take the moraing last the moraing last ton, which is within many a residence.

G. U. SPENCES, Auctioner, widow of the late Col. Mulligan.

TELEGRAPHIO NEWS SUNDAY NIGHT'S DESPATCHES. From the Army of the Potomac.

EVENING DESPATCHES. The Rebel Invasion of Maryland.

We the Assestated Frons.

ures have been taken by Grant to drive the rebels from the Cumberland Valley.

enrolment, and people exempt from draft are celled on to come forward and have their names taken off the lists.

between 800 rebels under General Bower

and the Federal forces, commander un known, resulting in the defeat of the rebels

prisoners, arms, and equipage. Gen. Bower was among the killed.

Capt. Fuller, Superintendent of Telegraph

ng the rebel invasion, but very little can b

traced to any trustworthy source. We still

have communication with Green Castle, and despatches from there indicate no excitement

and refer to no fears of the rebels in such close

rebels are on our border.

for an attack on Mobile.

is very little regularity in prices

spatch to headquarters.

NEW YORK, August 6.

A Washington special to the Commercial

rebels evacuated Hagerstown this morning. This was subsequently confirmed by a de-

There is no news from Sherman to-day.

The report in reference to Farragut's expe-ition at Mobile is believed to be correct, as

such a movement was expected at the time

Washington, August 6.
It is stated that the rebels in Maryland have raised the black flag, and announced that they have come to burn and destroy.

Advices from Petersburg represent every-

New York, August 6. P. M.
Cotton 2c better; sales at \$1.75 for midiling upland.
Flour-state and Western dull and without decid dhange; sales at \$9.85610 for extra state, \$10.30500.75 return round hoop Ohio, and \$10.80502 for trade ands, the market closing dull.
Whiskey firm at \$1.7261.73% for State, and \$1.74@
75 for Western.
Wheat dull, and some

rather more sceady; sales at \$1 for western, including one-load extra choice Western at \$1 for.

Wool quiet and firm.
Coffee outli, nominel, and unchanged. Surar dult sales at 13% of or Musocvado, and 22c, daty paid.
Petrolcum quiet; sales at \$16 for cruse, \$36946 for refued in bond, and \$7c for refined free.
Pors dull and heavy; sales at \$36 for mess, \$38 75@3; for new mess, \$34 for prime, and \$36 50 for prime mess.
Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 259%, declinit, g to 257%, advancing to 260%, and closing at 260%.

The brokers' room in the new building

ust finished in New York for the "open

board," is finely frescoed. In the centre of the

ceiling is represented the goddess of fortune

emptying a salver of coin upon the heads of

a "bull" and "bear," the latter in the act of

hugging the pieces to the earth, while the

The New York Journal of Commerce

states that last week the Suffolk Herald.

one of the most influential of the Republican

apers on Long Island, took the names of the

altimore candidates from the head of its

Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, has

presented to the Commissioners of the Cen

Call ton, the New York publisher

will soon begin the republication of Dickens's

tral Park a beautiful bror ze statue of Ere.

former tosses them in the air.

columns.

Western.
dull and common grades firmer; sales at \$
for Milwaukee club, and \$2 50@2 58 fer winte

NEW YORK, August 6.

go before the Grand Jary.

NEW YORK, August 6.

CAIRO, August 6.

HAGERSTOWN, August 6.

Rebels Explode a Mine in our Works Both Armies Strengthening Works. Rebels Still Occupy Hagerstown

Communication Open to Greencastle Rebels Reported Across Potomac. Going in Direction of Wheeling. Rebel Foragers at Middleburg.

Early Reinforced by Longstreet. They Act with Great Brutality, Attack on Mobile Daily Expected. Criticisms on Grant's Campaign

To the Associated Press. Regulations Concerning the Draft. NEW YORK, August 7.

A Sharp Fight at Osceola, Ark. Matanzas brought up many exchanged prison-New Orleans July 31 .- There is very little Rebels Defeated with Heavy Loss, business doing up to press news. The decline in gold in New York has unsettled the mar-Quotations are nominal and without much change.

General Canby's order for the enrollment Prisoners, Arms, &c., Captured.

of the militia created an intense excitement

The steamer Matanzas from New Orleans

on the 31st, reports that the Merrimac arrived

seeesh circles, but there is no escape for The Rebel General Bowers Killed. Since the firing above Vicksburg upon the steamer Clara Bell, by which three men were killed and nine wounded, A Despatch Received from Farragut everything quiet on the Mississippi as far as heard from. Several schooners and luggers heard from. Several schooners and luggers are reported cruising in Lake Ponchartrain, and capturing and burning fishing sloops. The Captain of the tugboat Sentinel reports that he was chased to Sewell Pass by a suspicious looking steamer, bark rigged, and painted black. The rebels assert that she was the Electric Spark, which had been fitted out as a pirate, and had since run into Mobile Bay. All Ready for an Attack on Mobile.

The Commercial's special says that the National Intelligencer, in an extended criticism, pronounces General Grant's campaign the An attack on the defences of Mobile is daily expected-probably has already commost unsuccessful thus far undertaken. Meas-The Post's Washington special says: Orders have been issued to correct excessive mention.

NEW YORK, August 7. The Herald's Washington special says the rebels exploded a mine under one of our works on Friday evening. No particulars. But little damage done. It is generally believed that Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to don't on the Heavy Potents. Official despatches announce the arrival of Gen. McCook and 1,200 men. Albert M. Palmer gave bonds this morning, and has been released from Fort Latayette.

Oity Judge Russell decided the case.

Gev. Dix and his officers, in suppressing the World and Journal of Commerce, must to duty on the Upper Potomac.
The Herald's correspondent of the 5th, says both armies are in action upon their works, each essentially strenghtening them.

The Baltimore American of the 5th, says of the invasion: The best we can hope is that The officers of the steamer Olive Branch state, that while that steamer was aground at Island No. 34, on the 3d instant, stragglers on vasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. We have a competent force in proper position to force from them on this side of the Potomac, shore reported a fight at Osceola, Arkansas, a fair open field fight. All that we need competent Generals, to make our forces avai able, and that if we may believe reports reach-

with a loss of many killed and wounded. According to Petersburg papers the rebels rought into action two brigades on repulsing our force before Petersburg. One bigade repulsed a charge by our troops, and the other in this department, has been appointed to a similar position in the Department of the Gulf, and will hereafter have supervision of rigade followed up the repulse with a charge, and drove what of our men that could get both departments, with headquarters at New away, back to our breastworks, and made priseners of the remainder, about 1,000, besides the killed and wounded. There are numerous rumors affoat regard-

Washington, August 7. A letter from the Army of the Potomar, dated Friday evening, says there is no change in the 10 ition of the two armies since the late battle. There has been the usual picket firing. Heavy firing was heard this evening in the direction of the 10th corps. A report was circulated that the enemy attempted to It is still certain, however, that the rebels hold Hagerstown. Yesterday they advanced a small force to Middleburg, a point north of blow up a firt in the vicinity, but were unsuc-A rebel battery on the north side of James

the State line, and between which and Hagers-town their foraging parties have conducted the mselves with great brutality.

Last night, Hagerstown was believed to be in the bands of the rebels. No doubt the river has become very annoying for a day or two. Quite an engagement took place this morning between it and our gunboats, and it was finally forced to leave.

The weather continues very warm, and NEW YORK, August 6. considerable sickness prevails among the boys, who suffer from diarrhoea. The steamship Havana brings the following: Havana, August 1.—Little news of impor-ance has transpired here since my last com-

S'. George Court House was wantonly set in fire this morning by some soldiers. nunication. The Government has granted Later .- A dispa ch dated Saturday mornits permission to continue the publication of the Union paper here. ing, Headquarters Army of Polomac. says the rebels exploded a mine Friday evening before dark in front of the 5th corps, but as trey had not dug to within forty yards of our works no damage was done. They also at-WASHINGTON, August 6.

Washington, August 6.

A gentleman who arrived to-night, and

has been in Hagerstown for the past Sr. Louis, August 7. week, says the rebel force of cavalry which Fort Leavenworth despatches to the Damodrove Cole's cavalry and a portion of Hunter's infantry out of town on Friday last, were, for crat say that an express from Fort Riley brings advices concerning the late Indian raid. Gen. Blunt had arrived at Fort Riley, and assumed the most part, dressed in the Federal uniform.
Information has reached here that the Union command of the new district, embracing the officers placed by the rebels under fire at Charleston, have all been exchanged. They were saluted by our fleet, and Admiral Dahlgren entertained them aboard his ship. They treubled region. The movements of the Indians seem to have been preconcerted, and it is believed that rebel emissaries incited them to action, at all events, white men have been among them. The indiscriminate issuing of rations by the commander at Fort Laramie made the Indians very insolent.

Cols. Price and Scott, of the 14th and 15th have been sent home.

A number of families from Montgomery county, Md., came to Washington, panic-stricken, and reported the rebels approaching in that direction. The farmers were evidently frightened, seeing our cavalry force, which was mistaken for a rebel force. Kansas militia, at the request of Gen. Ogrtiss, have mustered 500 mounted men into their regiments at Smoky Hill, to protect the fron tier settlers from attack by the Indians, now Advices from the Army of the Potomac report the situation at the front unchanged.

It is generally believed that Sheridan will be assigned to duty on the Upper Potomac. cattered, part of whom are going South and be remeinder toward Platte river. General A despatch was received at the Navy De-partment to-day from Farragut, dated the Curtiss has about 800 cavalry in pursuit, and s making every exertion to meet all move ments of the savages. 6th of July, in which he says all was ready

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6. The second hundred barrels of molesses from Houolulu for the Sanitary Commission sold for eleven hundred dollars in gold. Mining stocks falling again.
Arrived, ships Mary L. Sutton, York, Black
Prince, and Bethseda.
The steamer Hong Kong was destroyed

says that the Government has received no in-formation of the attack on Mobile. Admiral Farragut informed the Navy Department on early in June, with \$500,000 worth of property. A large number of lives were lost.

A watersport at Whampoa drowned two Gold opened at \$2.59½ and gradually adranced to \$2 6134, and atterwards declined to Some progress is being made by the Imerialists against the rebels. HARRISBURG, August 6, 6 P. M.

BALTIMORE, August 7-9:45 P. M. A despatch received at noon by the cashi r It is reported here that a force of rebels were crossing the Potomsc yesterday beyond of the Harrisburg Bank from the cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg states that the The same authority says that Early has been, or is being, reinforced by Longstreet's corps, and that Wheeling is the point aimed

The Post's Washington special says that the rebel report of the capture of Stoneman is discredited in military circles. There were no means of ascertaining the reliability of this report, but think it is rather unreliable. WASHINGTON, August 7. The amount of subscription to the seven-thirty loan, up to August 6th, was \$8,024,250-

> OFFICIAL. BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Saturday, August 6, 1864.
> Present, all the members except Presiden
> own, and Aldermen Murphy and Crowe.

President Brown being absent, on motion Alderman Ruble, Alderman Baird was alled to the chair. The reading of the minutes of the prec di g neeting was dispensed with, and the same vere approved. A message was received from his Honor way or Kaye, informing the Board that Gen-ral Hugh Ewing had made a requisition up-on him for four hundred men to work upon ertain fortifications, and asking the co-ope equisition, which was ordered to be filed, and Aldermen Kinkead and Osborne were prointed a committee to confer with a com-

nittee from the Common Council in further noce of the object of the requisition. A resolution from the Common Council. of men required by the requisition, was adopt-id by the following vote: ry; Ruble, Hubbard, Osborne, Carter, Kin-kesd, and Caru h-8. mend at over 19c Gree ries strady; sugar 22@25c, coffee 50@35c, and obseres \$1 12@1 15. Gold 258. Exchange firm at 1/8 S cent premium. Nay:-None. Alderman Kinkead introduced a resolution

fall ab'e-bodied males in their resp wards having no visible means of support, and inform them that the city wishes to em loy laborers at good wages, which was adopted.
A resolution to meet again on Thursday evening, August 11, 1864, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, and then the Board adjourned.
OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

structing the police to ascer ain the names

The man who killed Luther Ladd, of the h Massachusetts regiment, the first one who all at Baltimore, April 19, 1861, was a fellow ell at Bellimore, April 19, 1801, was alrow as med Wiench, the son of a wealthy citizen williamspore, Mid. He used to boast greatly of having killed "that damned Yankee oy-soldier that shouted for the stars and tripes as he fell." Wrench was finally killed a grunken quarrel at Williamsport in the

Peris has 21 mayors and 1,696,151 inhabi-acts. Lest year there were 15,196 mar-eges, 42,185 deaths, and 52,312 births, 14,501 which were illegitimate.

On the 20th ult. the court house and jail at St. Scholastique, Canada, were burned, together with three prisoners—a mother and

.

STEAMBOATS

BEGULAR PACKET-U. S. MAIL LINE, Connecting at Cincinnati with Early Eastern Trains.

FOR CINCINNATI.
On and after Sunday, July Sist. One of the above steamers will leave for the above our daily at 11 c'clcck A. M., and the stamers EMMA FLOYD or NORMA will leave for the same port daily at 3 c'clcck P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent, jy31 Office at the Wharfboat, not of Taird st, 1863.

COUISVILLE and HENDERSON U. S. MAILBOATS. for Owensboro', Evansville, and Henderson Caimo & Evansville Packers The new and light-draught steamers BIG GREE SEGME and TARASCON will leave fevery Tweeder. Fednesday, Friday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

NOTIOE.

All Reigh; and passengers must be at the Fortlage, wharf before 5 o'clock F. M., es the boste will not be delayed after that time under any circumstance. Leaves, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the civer, before to clock P. M. J. H BUNOE, SEPT

AND MACHINE SHOP

Northeast corner Washington and Floyd sts.

MARUFACTURER OF STEAMBOAT MACHINE-BY; Stationary and Portable Engines and Boll-ers; Mill Machinery; Sheet Iron, Brass, and Copper York; Circular Saw Mills; Shingle Machines; SORGy; Hydraulic Presses and other Machinery for Manfacturing Tobacco; Lard, Timber, and Mill Screws; Cast and Wrought Iron Screw Pipes; Socket and Flange Pipes; Wrought and Cast Iron Railing and Verandahs; Force and Lift Pumps of various kinds;

MR. JOHN C. BENEDICT BECAME A PARTper in our Mostness July 1, 1884. The name and
style of the firm will hereatter be D. S. BENEDICT
& SONS.
D. B. BENEDICT & SON. D. S. BENEDICT & SONS

WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants. No. 326 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, 128 die LOUISVILLE, KY. BACON, CLARDY, & CO.,

No. 181 Pearl atreet. NEW YORK. D. S. BENEDIOT & SONS, Agents, Louisville, Ky.
Liberal advances made on consigements to
alove house. y25 410 D. S. BENEDIOT & SONS. 100 HHDS PEIME TO CHOICE N. O. SUGAR in store and for sale by D. S. BENEDIOT & SONS. 300 Bale by D. S. BENEDIOT & SONS. 300 BAGS OUR FEE in store and for sale by D. S. BENEDIOT & SONS. 50 BELS NEW OFLEANS MOLASSES in store 1 y 26 die D. S. BENEDICT & SONS. WM. W.HORRID. EDW. ROGG. A.GOWAS

205 MAIN ST., 105 CHAMBRES ST. LOUISVILLE, EV. MHW FORE TROLEGALE BRALERS IN Notions Stationery,

Furnishing Goods, Sutlers' Goods. AT BASTELN PRIORS.

> BY GETTING A HATS CAPS, and FURNISHING GOODS in great variety at

> > JOS. STEIN. JOS. ZANG. PHILIP ZANG. STEIN, ZANG, & BRO., PROPRIETORS OF THE Louisville Malt House,

> > Malt, Hops, Barley, Irish Woss, &c., Sixth street, below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY. FOR The highest price in cash will be paid for BAR-RY. a? d3m

HIRTS --- SHIRTS --- SHIRTS. TUST RECEIVED AT MOGILL & MULLEN'S. IN THE GALT HOUSE,

Which they are selling low.

NASHVILLE, TENN. S. H. BULLEN, Late of Louisville, Ky.,

Pepular Loan ---- Seven and Three-tenths per cent. CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE August 1, 1864. CERTIFICATES BEING NOW READY, 1 WILL receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 186, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three teaths per cent per an-num. with semi-sanual coupons attached, payable in

CHEGARY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND TRENCH BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
1,527 & 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia,
Will reopen on 2UNSDAY, September 20. Letters te
the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 30, 1864, to
1920 d/m° MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal

BEASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.
M. J. METCALF & SON,
DI Union st., BOSTON, MASS.,
THE only manufacturers in the Union States of
Brass Alphabets and Figures to any great extent
or in any variety. Sold at wholesale at the Lowert
Cash Pitors. Also the best of Indelible Stencil
Intl., Very CHEAP. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Steck Inquiries or orders promptly attended to,
jy22 d3m

R. E. MILES'S SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK Manufactory,
Re. 211 Main st., Setween Second and Third;
8568 "GOLDEN HORSE HEAD."

COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY—

25 bbls 6 months old:

75 bbls 2 years old:

75 bbls 3 "

25 bbls 1 year "

For sale by

al 66* 224 Main, bet, Second and Third. L ICORIOE-220 cases J. O. & Oo., B. B., M. & F., and Gomes Sancho for sale by JAMES TODD, 324 Main st.

Possester General Blair has appointed Jesuph H. Blacksan to be Chief Clork of the Posieffer Department, in place of William Walls, lesigned.

Laddees P. C. Box 1,008, Union City, Indiana.

OFF CRUSHED SUGAR—300 bbls Union Sen A Cornshed in store and arriving for sale-by A. RAWSON & Co., n5 218 Main st., between Second and Third.

J. BARBAROUX, Proprietor.

HUM SUGAR MILLS: Oil Well Tools and Machine Verandans; Force and Line 2 days.
Shafting and Hangers, and all kinds of Castings and general Jobbing Work.

a2 dlmis

D. S. BENEDICT E. W. BENEDICT. JNO. C. BENEDICT).

Commission&ForwardingMerchants,

WM. W. MORRIS & CO.

495 Main st., bet, Fourth and 175th. Keep Cool

JEDDO STRAW OR TROPICAL HAT WM.F.OSBORN.

225 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

AND DEALERS IN

CECILIAN COLLEGE, NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, HARDIN OO, KY,
WILL EESUME ITS REGULAR COURSE OF
Gwing to the rapid rise in the price of everything,
we are obliged to raise our terms above that stated in
our catalogue.

For particulars address
H. A. CECIL & BROS..
a4 dim*
E-izabetht-wu, Ky.

50 dozen extra white Cotton Shirts;
50 "full-bosom do;
20 "Linen Ozanbrio full bosom Shirts;
50 brown Linen do;
50 "extra white Linen Drawers;
60 "extra white Linen Drawers;
60 extra Cotton do;

CITY HOTEL.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS OLD friends and the public generally that he now

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, OF CINCINNATI.

OF CINCINNATI.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES BEing son Traesday, November 1, 1864, and will centine sixteen week.

Total Fees-Professors (seven), Dissection, Hospital, and Matriculation, \$35. Address

C. G. COMRGYS.

DUFFIELD HAMS—
Is therees in store and for sale by
WOUDEUFF & CO.,
al de*
224 Main, bet. Second and Third.

Something New in Playing Cards.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THE ASHANTEE WAY .- Forty years ago England had a war with the King of Ashantee, a barbarous potentate, whose dominions lay on the western coast of Africa. In the course of that centest the British colony of Sierra Leone was seriously menaced; but the Governor, Sir Charles McCarthy, thought that by "striking a blow" he could avert the danger, and bring the Ashantee monarch to his senses Accordingly he sallied forth at the head of a force of 5,000 men, composed partly of white men, but chiefly of West India negroes, and he caught the Tartar he was in search of-that is to say, he lost his life and half of his army; the remainder escaped to Sierra Leone, and it was only by the timely arrival of succor that the colony was saved. This was in 1825; it was reserved for the year 1864 to witness something like a repetition of the folly of engaging in a war with savages in a climate like that of Africa. On the edge of the gold coast, England possesses two or three forts, the chief of which, Cape Coast Castle, is usually garrisoned by a detachment of three European officers and two hundred and fifty negro soldiers. Between these forts, which constitute the whole of the British possessions there, and the powerful kingdom of Ashantee, in the interior of the country, there lies a considerable territory, inhabited by the Fantees and other tribes living under British protection. This region, though possessing a population of its own, is fatal to the white races, and even the colored people of the West Indies fall speedy victims to its pestiferous climate. Imported cattle cannot live there, and it is necessary to kill them on arrival, and salt the meat. Fresh water is unknown there, and must be procured by distillation. On the very edge of the coast it is just possible, though by no means easy, to keep Europeans alive; but the least advance into the interior, or the slightest exposure to the atmosphere, means death. Bearing these hideous facts in mind, our readers will be able to form a correct idea of the imbecility-not to say downright guilt-of those who could project and send an expedition into such a country. The occasion of it was in keeping with the rest of this miserable and disgraceful business. The

the new process has something in it of great value. We hope that American photographers will not be backward in examining the subject, and putting it into practical use. The facts are as tollows: following is Mr. Swan's process: Some time ago, two fugitives from Ashan-"The chemical principle is this, that gelatine, tee, said to be offenders against the laws, took in combination with a salt of chremium, berefuge among the Fantees, who live on the comes insoluble in water after a short exposure borders of Ashantee proper. They had stolen to sunlight. This principle is capable of apsome gold belonging to the King, and he plication to photography in many ways, one of therefore demanded their extradition. The the most obvious of which is to attach to paper Fantees, being under British protection, refera suitable tissue, and cover it with bichromated red the matter to Mr. Pine, the Governor at gelatine having a pigment mixed with it; ex-Cape Coast Castle. Governor Pine refused to pose this tissue to light under a negative, and deliver up the fugitives, whereupon the King then wash away those portions of the coating of Ashantee invaded the country of the Fannot affected by the light. The exposed parts, tees, laid waste some of their villages and having become insoluble, remain attached to threatened worse things. Upon this, Governor the paper, and so produce a picture. The Pine communicated with the Duke of Newmixture of gelatine consists of one part of a castle, then Secretary of the Colonies, and obsolution of bichromate of ammonia (containing tained from him authority to make war upon one part of the salt in three parts of the water), Ashantee, if operations of an offensive charactwo parts gelatine, one part sugar, and eight ter should be found to promise the easiest and parts of water, with coloring matter added to cheapest terms of pcace. Encouraged by the produce the depth of tint required. The pigtone of this despatch, the Governor set to work ment used is Indian ink, either alone or mixed in the early fall of 1863, to collect troops. with indigo and carmine. Eight hundred men were brought from the "The tissue is formed by coating a plate of Gambia, and other neighboring stations, and glass, or other smooth surface-first with colfrom the West Indies, and added to the Cape lodion, and then with the colored gelatine Coast force. These troops were placed under | mixture above described; the two films unite, an experienced commander, Col. Conran, and and, when dry, may be separated in a sheet sent to a strong and well provisioned encamp- from the surface they were formed on. By ment on the river Pray, separating the British | this means a pliant tissue is obtained, which protectorate from the Ashantees. Roads were | may be handled like paper, and may either be being cut, and Kroomen and other natives en- used in large sheets or cut up into pieces of gaged for the earrying work, and all was ap- any convenient size. The tissue prepared in parently ready for "striking a blow," when the the manner described, corresponds with sensi-Governor took it into his head that the force | tive paper, and, with proper appliances, the was not sufficient, and on the 12th of October | preparation of it need not be more troublesome he represented this to the Colonial Office, the than the double operation of albumenizing and head of which, the Duke of Newcastle, was exciting paper in the usual way. The tissua absent from sickness. A request was accord- is much more sensitive to light than ordinary ingly sent by his deputy to the War Office, sensitive paper, and proportionately more care that a colored regiment might be forwarded | must be exercised to guard it from the action from the West Indies to the Gold Coast, and of light other than that which acts upon it Governor Pine was warned that this reinforce- while in the printing frame. Like sensitive ment would shortly be on its way. Yet it was | paper, too, it is better used soon after its preten weeks before the War Office moved in the paration. The printing is done in the usual

matter, and then the troop ship Tamar was | way, the tissue taking the place of sensitive sent to the West Indies to collect detachments paper, the colodion'zed surface being placed of negro troops from the different British West | next the negative. The sensitiveness of the India Islands, a work of time and trouble tissue may of course be varied by varying the Meanwhile operations were suspended. The proportion of the components of the gelatinous autumn and the winter passed away, and the part of the tissue; but with the mixture given, favorable season was lost. The spring set in the time of exposure required is only one third with its deadly fevers. The troops in the en- or one fourth of that which would be usually campment sickened; the Governor fell ill, given with highly sensitive a bumenized paper. broken hearted with disappointment, and had "The proper time for exposure can be deterto take refuge on board H. M. S. Rattlesnake. mined pretty accurately after a few trials; for, for the recruiting of his health. This was on although there is not the same means for judgthe 7th of April last. Two days after that the | ing of the progress of the printing in the ordi-Tamar arrived, two months too late for one nary process, yet there is a far wider range season, six months too early for another, utterly | between under and over exposure than in silver useless at present, and with no preparations printing. It is no exaggeration to say that for the reception of the six hundred and forty | you may expose one piece of tissue twice as men she brought. They were, however, put | much as another, and yet obtain a good print ashore, and the Tamar disappeared from the from both; not perhaps quite so good as bescene. The men were landed at the moment tween the two extremes, but yet much more when it was death to land, but they did what passable than would be the case with silver they could in the way of encamping. The prints under and over exposed to the same extroops which had been sent one hundred miles | tent. On taking the tissue from the printing inland to the Pray, straggled back, not having | frame the image is faintly visible, and the next fired a shot, or even seen the enemy. Out of step in the process is to mount the tissue, with fifty-three officers and thirteen hundred and the collodionized face down, upon a piece of sixty-men, thirty six officers and four hundred paper, or any other suitable material, to act as men had died, or were lying helpless on the a support during development, and sometimes ground, and of the whole number only eighty to form the basis of the picture, which may, if possessed strength enough to life a musket. | we please, remain permanently attached to this In this disastrous plight they found their way support, or may, if thought better, be afterback to Cape Coast Castle, where there were wards transferred. There are several ways of no transports or vessels of any kind to take mounting the tissue, and several adhesive subthem out to see, the only mode of saving life stances may be used for the purpose, such as in that infernal climate. But by this time ru- starch, or a solution of india-rubber and dammors of the state of affairs had reached Engmar in benzole. land, and the newspapers got hold of them. "After mounting, the tissue, with paper at-Then for the first time the English people

learned that they were at war with his Majesty

the King of Ashantee, and also that their

troops were getting the worst of it. Of course

the colonial office was kept well informed of

all that had happened and was happening; but

it will scarcely be believed that it was not un-

til the 17th of last month-that is to say, ten

weeks after the landing of the negroes, and

the return of the troops to the coast-that a

vessel, and that a sailing one-not a steamer

-was sent out by the Government to bring

away the poor fellows, who were sinking under

the pestiferous air of that inhospitable region.

One vessel, too, would hardly be sufficient,

and another was under orders to sail. How

many will be alive when these ships reach their

destination is a matter of doubt. Those who

are acquainted with the climate entertain but

slender hopes of the return of any of the un-

fortunate men who have thus been sacrificed

to the miserable vanity of an obscure colonial

governor, formerly a lawyer, and to the blun-

dering incompetence and ignorance of the

home authorities. Well might an indignant

House of Commons, when the facts were laid

before it, denounce the government which

could sanction such an enterprise, and then

mar it by their supineness and incompetence.

A vote of 226 to 233 showed the aged Premier

that the nation was not asleep, and he was

glad to promise that the whole expedition

should be peremptorily countermanded. But

this will be small satisfaction to the friends of

these who have died, and to the survivors,

whose health will be permanently impaired.

And there is another light in which the affair

will have to be looked at; it is one on which

John Bull is peculiarly sensitive, viz: the cost

mate, this will not be less than \$70,000 a

half-naked savages, refuses to give up a couple f thieves, and sacrifices hundreds of men to gratify his paltry vanity. And the British government sustains him in the act! Surely is time that some limits should be set to this privilege of making peace and war without consulting the nation. Until this is done England must be expected to be dragged through the mire whenever there is a small foe to be bullied or a strong one to be appeased. U. S. Gazette.

number of beautiful specimens. The members

of the society, among whom were many of the

leading photographers of Great Britain, ex-

pressed their approbation of Mr. Swan's method.

and pronounced the pictures in some respects

superior to those which result from the present

plan of nitrate of silver printing. There is a

beauty in the gradation of the tones and a bril-

liancy of effect that cannot be imitated by the

silver process. Specimens of the new pictures

have been sent to this country. The Editor of

Humphrey's Journal, having examined some

of them, says: "The softness of tone, the ac-

curacy of shading, and the peculiar color and

glows, are strikingly pleasing at first sight,

and do not become impaired by a more inti-

mate inspection." The Editor of the Philadel-

phia Photographer says of tham: "They are

wonderful specimens of art, and are sure to

make the old silver process so ashamed of its

dark deeds, that, like Judas, it will go and com-

mit suicide, and leave a name to be only de-

spised when remembered." M. Gaudin, an

eminent French photographer, speaking of Mr.

Swan's pictures in La Lumiere, says that "it is

impossible to imagine anything more perfect."

It appears to be the general opinion of the

eading photographers of both hemispheres that

pudiation of the document-though, no doubt public opinion will continue divided upor t. To write a letter and to deny it, when acknowledgment would be troublesome o PHOTOGRAPHIC ITEMS-NEW METHOD OF dangerous, is not a novelty among Euro PRINTING .- The photographic world is at pean statesmen. It is consoling to know, present greatly interested in a new method of however, that Austria is ashamed of being printing pictures, lately made public by Mr. accused of complicity with Russia and Joseph W. Swan, of England. On the 5th of Prussia in re-establishing the unholy "Holy April, 1864, he appeared before the London Alliance." Photographic Society, and made a full statement of his new method, and presented a large

letter in that journal was significant. It

showed, at any rate, that Palmerston accept-

ed the document as authentic. The Mornin

Herald, which is Lord Derby's organ, also

published the letter now repudiated by it

presumed author, and, in spite of his denial

eaffirms its belief in its accuracy. Of course

ne one can go beyond Count Rechberg's re

The Daily Telegraph, which has generally supported Palmerston's policy and is distinguished for its able foreign articles, wholly refuses to adopt the Austrian or any ether repudiation of the new compact between the Sovereigns who met at Kissengen. It says: "The time seems coming when not a mere strip of Schleswig, but the cause of constitutional government against the anointed Houses, will be disputed. Another Holy Alliance darkens upon Europe, and covers with its evil shadow already more than Denmark. For Denmark's sake are we to pawn the force that may be needed against that coalition, to discount the future at a desperate rate, to give to sentiment and passion now what we may need for a vast principle and a vital moment in Europe? Is not our true policy rather a painful patience and a vigilant and armed observation?"

The Record, a Church journal of large cirrulation and much influence, declares that England's vascillation, as to Denmark, certainly has tempted the Royal Conclave at Kissengen to make a new treaty against the liberties of Europe, but (evidently glancing at Queen Victoria's personal interference in public matters) adds: "There is good reason to believe that had Lord Palmerston been permitted at first to carry out his own policy, there would have been a better chance of peace, whilst the influence of England would have stood higher in Europe."

An alliance of leading Powers which exclude France and England—the first as dangerous and the second as feeble-is sufficient to awaken apprehension in Europe. The leading political journals of Paris and London have one consolation-namely, that this exclusion, indicative of insult or contempt, may lead to a renewal of the good understanding which existed between France and England up to last November, when Lord Russell sneeringly rejected Napoleon's proposal for a Congress at Paris.

[For the Sunday Journal.] YOU, SALLIE, AND I. (Inscribed to Surgeon Frank L. T.)
BY SANS SOUCI. We'll ne'er forget, we'll ne'er forget The glad, gay hours we've spent tegether In red-lipped laug's and converse sweet
Through one bright week of sunny weather—
You, Sallie, and I! The days have flown like bright winged birds

And we-like leaves on life's great sea-We three !- have drifted, drifted by ! Yeu. Sallie, and II The nights!-ah! like balm from Heaven. Or angel smiles, they've sped away; And while we lingered, talked, and laughed. You, Sallie, and I!

Of tropic plame and gergeous dye-

Fair "Luna" shone in silver light-The stars in gold rays richly gleamed, And o'er us, on the old front porch, Their glory radiance softly beamed On you, Sallie, and 1! Blue eyes, blue eyes, blue eyes Have thrilled and thrilled again, And red lips smiled in glad, gay joy

Without one quiver of human pain— Your's, Sallie's, and miost Our hearts have sped in Fancy's car, Thro' realms so strangly, sweetly fair. They were myths of midnight's mystic air To you, Sallie, and I!

And yet we'll cling with tender smiles

To all the joyous, vanished hours, It matters not if our lots be cast
On wrecked life-waters or isles of flowers To you, Sallie, and I! And in a'ter years, when shadows fa'l Around the hours when first we met, Our hearts will thrill with by-gone joy, We'll ne'er forget, we'll ne'er forget,

You Sallie, and I! The night cap would be the cap of liberty, f it were not for curtain lectures. When your wife is silent, hold the baby for her. 'Tis probably as much as she can do to hold her tongue. An lrishman's repartee is generally like

himself-pat. The bully who picks up the wrong man | C. Miller. finds bimself "picked up."

MILITARY.

Lieut. Col. Louis Humphreys, Medical Inspector, U. S. A. Office on Walnut street, between Fourth HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Geo. G. Shumerd, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Medical Director District or Kentucky; office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. CLAY GENERAL HOSPITAL. 1, cerner Ninth and Broadway. 3, corner Fifteenth and Main. 3, Sixth street, between Wellnut and Chest Branch D, corner of Brook and Broadway (Officers'). Alexander T. Watson, U. S. Vols., in charge. As-istants—C. E. Witham, Thos. W. Colescott, John E. Irowe, Abram V. Brewer, B. F. Grant, Fred. O. Leber, Vm. H. Way, James A. Dougherty, John A. Brady.

Branch No. 1, on Bardstown road, beyond old tollmail Pox). ch No 2, Griffin House, 31/2 miles out on Newoad. cch No. 3, Johnson House, between Bardstown wwburg roads (Erysipelas). cch No. 4, Caza House, on Newburg road (Messistants—W. A. Gordon, John M. Bryan, Action B. Joris, R. A. Bell.
Brown General Hospital, on hill sast of Park Barcks, Third street. Biencowe E. Fryer, Assistant
ageon U. S. A., in charge. Assistants—John A.
nne, W. T. Kirk, John A. Octerlony, Turner Anrson, Lewis S. J. Gessner, Chas. A. Fisher, F. A. Futtle. Totten General Hospital, haad of Broadway, nea Cave Hill. Francis Green, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in Charge. Assistants—Albert H. Hoy, P. S. Shields.

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

Jefferson General Hospital, one mile above Jefferschwille, Indiana. M. Goldsmith, Surgeon United States Volunteers in charge. Assistants—H. P. Mat thewson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, H. F. McNary, Thomas O. Mercer, John G. Harvey, W. W. G. Ouwin, Moses N. Eirod C. K. Kenddee, D. A. Seymour, Moses D. Wilson, Henry Rockwell, James White, G. W. Bligh, H. H. Banks, J. M. Chepman, E. H. Sands.

Joe Holt Hospital, one mile below Jeffersonville, Indiana, William T. Okle, Assistant Surgeon United States Army in charge, Assistant-Rudolph Wirth. Hespital No. 16. Jacob Bradley, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in chage. JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA. also advisable to change the water three or four

tached, is placed in water of about 100 deg.

away the non-solarized portions of the gela-

tine, and in a few minutes the picture is fully

disclosed. It is, however, advisable not to

hurry the operation, but to give the water am-

rle time to dissolve out the bichromate. It is

times. Leave the prints about two hours in

the water. Where the picture has been over

exposed, longer immersion and hotter water

will, in a great degree, rectify the mistake.

Before finally removing the prints from the

water, brush their surface lightly with a broad

camel-hair brush; and, after taking them out,

pour a stream of water over them to remove

any loosely adherent particles of foreign mat-

ter that may by accident have got attached to

the surface. The prints may then be hung up

to dry, and are finished by being mounted on

card-board and rolled, in the usual manner.

Another way of proceeding is to remount the

developed print, face downward, upon a second

piece of paper, or card-board—say with starch

or gelatine-and, when this is dry, to remove

the paper that was attached to the tissue pre-

vious to development; this can easily be done

if the surface of the paper is moistened with

benzole. In one way the image is reversed.

and the collodion surface is downward; and in

the other the image is not reversed, and the

collodion film is uppermost. In practice, pro-

bably, the simpler mode will generally be pre-

THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE. - Austria has

declared, through its Minister at London,

that it has not become a party to the new

"Holy Alliance," said to have been entered

into at Kissengen, between Al-xander II.,

William I., of Prussia, and Francis Joeph,

month, or \$850,000 altogether. And what of Austria. It appears that the Morning

not only aggravates the matter, but renders it Post published a letter from Count Rechberg

supremely ridiculous, is that the King of to Prince Metternich, in which reference was

Ashantee is especially anxious to live on good | made to to this new Holy Alliance. The terms with the English, and has declared Philadelphia Piess says the Morning Post is Thos. W. Fry, Surgeon U. S. V., Superintendent of Jospitals. Office—De Paw House, Main street. Hospital No. 4, corner of Eighth and Main streets. S. J. Alexander, A. A. Surgeon in charge. As sist-ints—John Sloan, John M. Reily, and H. C. Hill, A. Surgeong U. S. A. nts—John Sloan, John M. Reity, and H. C. Hill, A. Surgeons, U. S. A.
Hospital No. 5, old Tabler House, Main street, Wm., Clapp, A. A. Surgeon U. S. V., in charge, Assistats—A. A. Surgeon S. H. Bcone, U. S. A. Bospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Elm streets.
S. Crosier, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge, Assistants—Samuel Reid, W. H. Sinex, J. P. Clement, F. Willson, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge, Assistants—Asmuel Reid, W. H. Sinex, J. P. Clement, F. Willson, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge, Seistant—A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge, Seistant—A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge, Wood Hospital No. 11 (colored), Oak street, near railroad epot. B. Benst, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge, Wood Hospital, Vincennesstreet, Henry Glasspoole, A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge, Assistants—W. L. Eldridge, P. S. Shields, and Wm. Cooper. A. A. urgeon U. S. A.

Franklin Insurance Company, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 4, 1864.
A T THE REGULAE ANNUAL ELECTION OF
A a President and twelve Directors, held this day,
the following gentlemen were duly elected for the en-JAMES TEABUE, President.

Wm. Garvin,

Blarotes,
Wm. Garvin,

H. D. Newcomb,
J. S. Lithgow,
Wm. Hughes,
Wm. Hughes,
J. P. Torbitt,
Wm. J. Anderson,
John Forguson, Jr.,
James N. Phelps.
B. A. BROWINSEL, Scoretary This Company continues to do a general Marins and Fire Insurance Edutaese at its office, corner of Main and Bullitt streets, over Oltizens' Bank, imme-

BROADWAY MILLS Corner Tenth & Broadway sts.,

Near L. & B. R. Depot, LOUISVILLE, KY WHEAT-WHEAT WANTED AT THE HIGH-est market price. Flour and Offal always or hand, and orders for delivery or shipment of either promptly attended to.

SAM'L A. MILLER, his desire to avoid a collision with them. Yet said to be the personal property of Lord Pala conceited governor, longing to make a display of British power in the eyes of a race of Therefore, the appearance of the Rechberg 192 dim Main, bet. Taird and Fourth sta.

Notice to Property-Holders. The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below, are hereby informed that or-linences have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring e repairing and recurbing of the side walks front of their respective lots; and if they I to have the same properly done within iriy days from the date hereof, the work of said lot-owners, as provinced for at the 31 section of the 7th saticle of the City Charter, Said work, when executed, to be received by the City Engineer; and, it not done in every respect in accordance with the ordinance regulating sidewalk-paving, the same will be reserved at the expense of the lot-owners. Iron rry water from the houses and lots: o grade and pave the unpaved portion of the from Main to Rowan street. EAST SIDE. George Clarke ewton D. Clarke ... Louis Young & S. T. Clarke To repave and recurb the sidewalk on the eas side side of Centre, between Green and Walnut streets.

BAST SIDE.

Mary McGinnis..... lethodist Church (colored). Samuel Forwood, estate

S. Wallace's estate 231/8 Wm. H. Walker .. Jas. Graham..... Kirkland, Chase, & Co. Emily Page.... Charles Page. Rarb's estate .. To grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Hacock street, from Jefferson to Green EAST SIDE. C. Kock .. Charles Walters .. . 259-19 Wm. Kriel. H. Husteder. Ohristian Church . . H. Decker's heirs ... WEST SIDE. Em'l Sieboldt's estate len Mills Co. B Fleck..... Sallie Shadbarn ... Mrs. C. Baker, administratrix ... To repaye the sidewalk on the north side of Main street, from Brook to Preston street. NORTH SIDE. Dr. U. E. Ewing - 54
J. D. Guthrie, or Mrs. H. C. Bullitt 30
Virgil McKnight - 96
Thos. P. Jacob and Jas. Clay's estate 60 To grade and pave the sidewalks on both des of Thirteenth street, from Main Rowan street: WEST SIDE. Jacob L. Smyser - - - - Iseac Stewart's estate - - -R. G. Kyle & Co...... J. L. Kintner - - ouisville and Portland R. R. Co..... 195 John Ferguson - -To grade and pave the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south of Main street, To grade and pave the unpaved portion of the sidwalks on both sides of Sixteenth street, from Main to Market street: from Cabel to Wenzel streets. SOUTH SIDE. BAST SIDH. John Shalleross. Fred Shardine I N Dickson Jos. Botto..... WEST SIDE. Geo. L. Abraham... Marth Maxey... Sherley & Huffman.... Henry Shrader ... J. K. Wheelan To grade and pave the unpaved portion of the idewalks on both sides of Fifteenth street Mrs. Stall and children. from Portland avenue to Rowan street: To recurb and repave the sidewalk on the MAST SIDE. west side of Clay street, from Broadway to Thos. A. Haley's estate.... the first alley north Wrampelmeyr & Schulte Pres Means WEST SIDE. To recurb and repave the unpaved portions .195 of the sidewalks on both sides of Jefferson street, from Jackson to Olay street. Geiger & Robinson G. T. Bergman.... BOUTH SIDE. Feet. To recurb and repave the sidewalk on th east side of Fourth street, from Broadway to the first alley south of Chestaut street. lizabeth Schaeffer n Kuhlman. MAST SIDE. Feet. Mary Ames. Theodore Bentz... W. H. Yeager.... Charles F. Johnson I. D. Thompson Thos. A. Marshall. F. Schaeffer... B. Duncan, trustee..... Sim. Watkins's estate... Ed Seibolt's estate .. J. Kock. Charles Fagan's estate... Mrs. H. C. Williamson... St. Joseph's Infirmary.
Jas. Rudd..... 193 7-12 ..1381/4 To grade and pave the sidewalks on the west

Robert Buckner's estate ..

street.

Maria P. Satterwhite

To recurb and repave the sidewalk on the

To recurb and repaye the sidewalks on the west side of Second, from Main to Water

ide of Eighth street, from Broadway to J. F. Griffin York street. WEST SIDE. Feet. R. Zwerdorf..... Geo. W. Clarke. Vollmar Mrs. S. Caldemier .. Geo. W. Clarke ... Geerge Eiler..... Mrs. S. Schraeder. Thos. Dempster . Mary R. Steaver.... W. A. Nalley..... 66 8-12 Mrs. Elz. Ross A. W. R. Harris ... 36% Charles Kupperle's estate.... James Malona... To grade and pave the unpaved Jacob Volimar..... the side walk on both sides of Fourteentl street, from Rowan to Main street. Mary Bradshaw and children .. BAST SIDE. C. Schroeder. WEST SIDE. M. Muller195 Henry Pasluk .. Jacob Kellar ... street, from Portland avenue to Rowan

NORTH SIDE.

Cook's estate.

H. Bartho'omew.

Sebasian Ohligschlager

Thos. Fagan's estate.

Mrs. A. Dougherty...

Henry Kahrt's estate ..

W. J. McGonigal.... W. K. Johnson

W. Wedekemper ..

To repaye the sidewalk on the north side of

NORTH SIDE.

Mitchell & Hubbard - - -

Mayor's Office, July 27th, 1864.

Market street, from Brook to First street,

INSURANCE

SAINT LOUIS

Mutual

Of St. Louis, Mo.

Capital Stock, as an original basis, \$100.000

Assets, July 1st, 1864, - \$323,056 66

DIVIDAND { Declared to Policy Holders } 40 pr ct.

The following, showing the entire amount of

cases incurred and promptly paid by this company

since its organization, January, 1858, gives ample ev-

idence of the care and prudence exercised in the selec-

tion of its risks, and its assets also show its complete

success, and that Western men and Western institu-

ions are as fully reliable and quite as safe as those o

LOSSES in 61/2 years only - - \$21,500

Where is there a Company that can make a bet

BE Dividends to Policy-holders declared annually or

the first of January (this year 40 PER CENT), besides am ple reserve fund for Re-insurance.

DIRECTORS.

MAS R. BUCAS.

RNARD PRATTE.

MURL WILLI.

BT. M. VUNKHOUSEB, Funkhouser & Burnett.

AS. H. PECK, President Pilot Kneb Iron Co.

BT. K. WOODN, Osahier Merchants Bauk.

LES VALLE, Chouteau, Barrison, & Valle.

O. B. EOSINSON, Robinson & Garrard.

AS. W. McCURD, McCord & Co., Machinists.

HN F. THORNTON, Fhornton & Pierce.

A&O H. STURGEON, President North Mo. Bailroad

LIN HOLAN.

HOGAN. RY OVERSTOLZ, Overstolz, Wagner, & Co.,

nder Dealers. I SCHAEFFER, Nicholas Schaesser & Co., Star

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John Young To grade and pave the unfinished portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Seventeenth street, from Rowan to Main street. EAST SIDE. Columbus Ebberle. James Eatheridge ..

Wm. Lovett To grade and pave the unpaved portion of the

sidewalks on both sides of Fifteenth street, from Main to Rowan. EAST SIDE F. G. Matheny. WEST SIDE. Jas. De Wolf, adm. and trustee......195

To recurb and repave the sidewalks on the west side of Ninth street, from Grayson to Walnut street. Jas Gnthrie ... Colored Methodist Church .. Rankin Martha, and children. Ann M. Knighton ... ephen Crowell ...

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7 P. M. PASSENGER Train for Nashville daily.
7 P. M. THEOUGH FREIGHT for Nashville daily.
330

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Louisville & Frankfor, and Lexington & Frankfort Radroade. On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, THE APIESS TRAIN LEAVES DAILY (EXCEPT EXPENSE TRAIN LEAVES DAILY (EXCEPT EX Eunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations oxcept Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Selberiew. Leaves Lexington at 9:39 F. M., and extrives at Louisville at 7:16 F. M.

COOMMCDATION TRAIN (stopping at all sta-tions) leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:39 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 5:50 A. M. FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).

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Although not dispesed to savor or recommend Fastest lifedines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of ne sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofiand's German Bittern, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prajudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to may friend, Robert shoemaker, Eng., for the removal state ty them when suffering from great and long egationed debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree established and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing metals to use them.

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